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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-161

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. J. RES. 435

- May 25, 1961 Rep. Celler introduced H. J. Res. 435 which was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Jun. 7, 1961 House subcommittee voted to report to the full committee.
- Jun. 8, 1961 Sen. Eastland introduced S. J. Res. 100 which was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Jun. 13, 1961 House committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. J. Res. 435.
- Jun. 14, 1961 House committee reported H. J. Res. 435 without amendment. H. Report No. 532. Print of bill and report.
- Jul. 10, 1961 House passed over H. J. Res. 435 without prejudice.
- Jul. 17, 1961 House passed H. J. Res. 435 under suspension of the rules.
- Jul. 18, 1961 H. J. Res. 435 was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Aug. 8, 1961 Senate committee reported H. J. Res. 435 without amendment. S. Report No. 680. Print of bill and report.
- Aug. 14, 1961 Senate passed H. J. Res. 435 without amendment.
- Aug. 25, 1961 Approved: Public Law 87-161.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-161

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CENTENNIAL. Provides for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and authorizes the President to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the centennial year of the establishment of this Department.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 435

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1961

Mr. CELLER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of legislation establishing the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas such Act is a landmark in agricultural and legislative history; and

Whereas the research, service, and educational work of the United States Department of Agriculture has over the years resulted in great benefits to the American people through increased efficiency in the production, utilization, and marketing of agricultural products essential to the health and welfare of our people and through the promotion of a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life indispensable to the

maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity; and

Whereas during the hundred years since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution which has taken place in this Nation has been the cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the national system of land-grant universities and colleges which was inaugurated under the first Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, and this historical anniversary will also be observed during the same year: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial
4 of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture by ap-
5 propriate celebration; that the President is authorized and
6 requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the
7 centennial year of the establishment of the United States
8 Department of Agriculture; that such centennial be other-
9 wise appropriately recognized and commemorated; that the
10 Department of Agriculture in its centennial observances may
11 cooperate with land-grant universities and colleges and other
12 appropriate organizations and individuals; and that the his-
13 torical and present close cooperative relationship with the
14 national system of land-grant universities and colleges be
15 recognized in connection with such centennial.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 435

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CELLER

MAY 25, 1961

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 7, 1961
87th-1st, No. 95

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. House passed independent offices appropriation bill. Sen. Hruska criticized farm bill. House subcommittee voted to report bill for USDA centennial celebration. Senate debated housing bill. Both Houses received President's Youth Conservation Corps bill. Sen. Humphrey and Rep. Perkins introduced and discussed this bill. Sen. Talmadge commended and inserted Secretary's article, "Public Relations -- Our No. 1 Job."

SENATE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Passed with amendments to this bill, H. R. 6345. Conferees were appointed. pp. 9040-51

By a vote of 77 to 13, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Dirksen to reduce by \$10 million, from \$149,200,200 to \$139,200,200, the item for forest land management, forest protection and utilization, Forest Service. p. 9042

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Proxmire to restore \$300,000 disapproved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for detailed design and cost estimates for constructing additional laboratory facilities at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisc. p. 9048
2. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D422

S. 302, to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$2 million for the purchase of land within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest, Minn.

S. 650, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to permit any irrigation or reservoir company, water users' association, or similar organization approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to sponsor works of improvement.

S. 848, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a parcel of forest land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tenn.

S. 1040, to provide for the abolishment of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

3. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Crowdabout Creek and Powell Creek, Ala.; Grady Gould, Ark.; Hog-River-Pig-Creek, Ill.; Beasha Creek, Miss.; Panther Creek, Mo.; Hailey Creek, Okla.; Cane Creek, Tenn.; and Blue Creek, Utah. p. D422
4. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "announced that sometime next week it will proceed to consider S. 1643, proposed Agricultural Act of 1961." p. D422
Sen. Hruska criticized the farm bill, particularly the procedure for establishing farmer advisory committees and stated that the "procedures provided in S. 1643 are not democratic. Nor is the democratic process called into play." pp. 9039-40
5. PERSONNEL. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 884, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to procure the services of experts and consultants. p. D422
6. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 120, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act so as to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control (S.Rept.353). p. 9013
7. HOUSING. Continued debate on S. 1922, the omnibus housing bill. pp. 9051-77
8. CONSERVATION; YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Both Houses received from the President a proposed bill "to authorize pilot training and employment programs for youth including on-the-job and other appropriate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs," and including the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps; to H. Education and Labor and S. Labor and Public Welfare Committees. pp. 9009, 9012
9. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger inserted a joint release by the Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior regarding Federal timber sales policies stating that Secretaries Freeman and Udall "announced adoption of a study and recommendations made by the two Departments to bring timber sale practices by the two agencies into closer uniformity," and including a summary of 13 recommendations which were adopted. pp. 9036-7
10. NATIONAL PARKS. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "Preserving Our National Parks." pp. 9037-8
11. SMALL BUSINESS; PROCUREMENT. Sen. Smathers submitted for printing a report of the Select Committee on Small Business, "The Role of Small Business in Government Procurement - 1961" (S. Rept. 355). p. 9077

HOUSE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with an amendment H. R. 7445, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1962. See Digest 94 for a summary of items of interest to this Dept. pp. 8975-9000
13. CENTENNIALS. Subcommittee No. 2 of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. p. D425

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 100

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 8, 1961

Mr. EASTLAND introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of legislation establishing the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas such Act is a landmark in agricultural and legislative history; and

Whereas the research, service, and educational work of the United States Department of Agriculture has over the years resulted in great benefits to the American people through increased efficiency in the production, utilization, and marketing of agricultural products essential to the health and welfare of our people and through the promotion of a sound and prosperous agricultural and rural life indispensable to the

maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity; and

Whereas during the hundred years since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution which has taken place in this Nation has been the cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the national system of land-grant universities and colleges which was inaugurated under the first Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, and this historical anniversary will also be observed during the same year: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial
- 4 of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture by
- 5 appropriate celebration; that the President is authorized and
- 6 requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the
- 7 centennial year of the establishment of the United States
- 8 Department of Agriculture; that such centennial be otherwise
- 9 appropriately recognized and commemorated; that the De-
- 10 partment of Agriculture in its centennial observances may
- 11 cooperate with land-grant universities and colleges and other
- 12 appropriate organizations and individuals; and that the his-
- 13 torical and present close cooperative relationship with the
- 14 national system of land-grant universities and colleges be
- 15 recognized in connection with such centennial.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 100

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of
the establishment of the Department of
Agriculture, and for other purposes.

By Mr. EASTLAND

JUNE 8, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

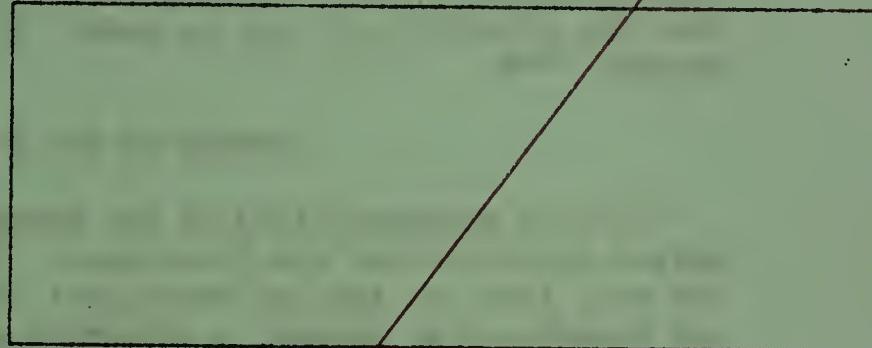
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OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued June 14, 1961
For actions of June 13, 1961
87th-1st, No. 93



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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Commerce-General Government Matters appropriation bill. House committee voted to report bills for USDA and land-grant college centennial celebration.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. R. 7577, the general Government matters and Department of Commerce appropriation bill for 1962. pp. 9435-55

The bill includes various general provisions, applying to the Government generally, relating to prices of vehicles, alien employment, living quarters allowances in foreign countries, etc. These general provisions are the same as for the current year except for the addition of provisions (1) to make an additional exception to the prohibition on the employment of aliens so as to permit the Department of Agriculture to employ alien veterinarians who are nationals of Poland if they are otherwise qualified for employment in the U.S.; (2) to establish a limitation of \$6.50 per volume on the Modern Federal Practice Digest; and (3) to provide for quarters and cost-of-living allowances in accordance with the Overseas Differentials and Allowances Act. It includes \$27,400,000 for financing forest highways out of trust funds. The bill also includes items for the Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, Census Bureau, Bureau of Public Roads, Weather Bureau, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Small Business Administration, and Tariff Commission.

The committee report includes the following statements:

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

"The appropriation of \$1,500,000 is recommended, which is the amount requested and is the same as appropriated for 1961. The amendments to the budget, contained in H. Doc. 158, proposed the transfer of public works and resources planning responsibilities to the Bureau of the Budget and the Council of Economic Advisers with a request for additional funds for those agencies, but did not include a corresponding decrease in this appropriation. Since hearings were held on these items it is understood that the transfer will not be made. Consequently no adjustment is recommended. ***

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

"A major responsibility of the Bureau is to coordinate the many and varied activities of the Government. The Committee is acutely aware of the many like and similar activities and programs carried on by more than one department or agency, a situation which opens the way to unnecessary duplication and expenditure. The Bureau is urged to continue to direct particular attention toward the avoidance or elimination of any such duplication in every way possible. It is a luxury we cannot afford. ***

WEATHER BUREAU

"Several years ago the Committee provided funds for the establishment of agricultural weather reporting pilot stations in the delta counties of the Mississippi which have proved to be most successful. It was testified that only tentative plans have been made to extend this service. In the 1962 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Bill reported last week the Committee recommended \$20,000 for the Department of Agriculture for a joint survey with the Weather Bureau to determine the need for this type of information in other sections of the United States and to explore the possibility of coordination with and use of existing Market News Service facilities in disseminating the information. Accordingly \$20,000 of the total in this appropriation is to be used for Weather Bureau participation in this joint project. In the meantime, there are certain areas that require service at an early date and \$594,500 of this appropriation is to be allotted to the establishment and extension of agricultural weather reporting services in the following areas: Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, and Tennessee; Southwest Georgia, Southeast Alabama, and Northwest Florida; Lower Western Michigan; Lower Rio-Grande Valley, Texas; Oregon; and New Jersey."

2. CENTENNIALS. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. p. D449
3. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 6141, to limit the prohibition against payments of retirement of annuities to officers or employees of the U. S. for offenses involving the national security. p. D449
4. EASEMENTS. Received from GSA a proposed bill to authorize executive agencies to grant easements in, over, or upon real property of the United States under the control of such agencies; to Public Works Committee. p. 9461

HOUSE

16. CENTENNIALS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 435, to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture (H. Rept. 532), and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges (H. Rept. 533). p. 9700
17. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Findley said "the master plan to transfer authority from Congress to the executive branch is now clear. The first example was the farm bill." pp. 9641-2
 The Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains of the Agriculture Committee voted to report "to the full committee subcommittee print, as amended, on the feed grain bill portion of H. R. 6400, general farm bill." pp. D454-5
18. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7042, to add certain federally owned land to the Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif., and H. R. 7240, to authorize an exchange of lands at Wupatki National Monument, Ariz. p. D455
 The Committee passed over without prejudice H. R. 2206, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colo., and tabled H. R. 6305, to provide for the production of underground water on the public lands. p. D455
19. WILDLIFE. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by the acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat. p. D456
20. TARIFFS. Rep. Robison said "our failure to do anything, this session, about the import problem will go to the very heart of our continuing ability to do so." pp. 9696-8

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schadeberg inserting a letter from the Murphy Products Co., Burlington, Wis., opposing the proposed farm bill. p. A4351
 Extension of remarks of Sen. Humphrey inserting an address by Sen. Long on the "agricultural situation, and, in particular, the farm legislation now pending before the Congress." pp. A4356-7
22. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Aspinall inserting an address by Frank M. Clinton, Bureau of Reclamation, describing the progress being made on the Upper Colorado River storage project. pp. A4357-60
23. TARIFFS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sibal inserting an article, "Tariff Aid Program for Small Firms Proposed." p. A4372
24. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Multer inserting his statement before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee favoring legislation to repeal the so-called Hiss Act. p. A4376
25. NATIONAL PARKS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Byrd inserting an address by Conrad L. Wirth, National Park Service, "Parks for America Is Our Common Concern." pp. A4379-81

26. POULTRY; EGGS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hemphill inserting an article, "High Production A Must On Commercial Egg Farm." pp. A4392-3
27. ITEM VETO. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwengel favoring item veto authority for the President and inserting an article, "A Way To Reduce Congressional Pork." p. A4399
28. CIVIL DEFENSE; FOOD. Extension of remarks of Rep. Weaver discussing a proposal that this Department make available to civil defense agencies in each State a sufficient food supply to handle an emergency. pp. A4405-6
29. AUTOMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rhodes inserting an article, "Automation and Featherbedding." pp. A4412-3
30. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Laird discussing the role Wis. is playing in the production of milk and dairy products. p. A4414

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. GUAM. H. R. 7641, by Rep. Aspinall, H. R. 7642, by Rep. O'Brien of New York, H. R. 7643, by Rep. Saylor, and H. R. 7645, by Rep. Kyl, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters; to Public Works Committee.
H. R. 7644, by Rep. Westland, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam and the American Samoa in major disasters; to Public Works Committee.
32. RECREATION. H. R. 7650, by Rep. Horan, and H. R. 7652, by Rep. May, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to maintain Banks Lake Reservoir, Columbia Basin project, Washington, at a constant level for recreation purposes; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
33. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 7640, by Rep. King, Cal., to provide for the establishment of a permanent program of additional unemployment compensation to provide for equalization grants, to extend coverage of the unemployment compensation program, etc.; to Ways and Means Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 9664-9
34. INSECT CONTROL. H. R. 7649, by Rep. Henderson, to provide for research and technical assistance relating to the control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
35. LIVESTOCK. H. R. 7654, by Rep. Clem Miller, to provide for tariff import quotas on sheep, lambs, mutton and lamb; to Ways and Means Committee.
36. WOOL LABELING. H. R. 7661, by Rep. Dague, to amend the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to exclude from the provisions of that act wool products with respect to which the disclosure of wool fiber content is not necessary for the protection of the consumer; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
37. TRANSPORTATION. S. 2078, by Sen. Magnuson (by request), to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to provide that the transportation of bulk commodities by railroad shall be exempt from regulation; to Commerce Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

JUNE 14, 1961.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. LANE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.J. Res. 435]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 435) to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to recognize the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture by authorizing a Presidential proclamation designating 1962 as the centennial year of the Department, by providing for departmental cooperation with land-grant universities and colleges and other appropriate organizations and individuals, and by providing for the recognition of the close cooperative relationship with our national system of land-grant universities and colleges in connection with the centennial.

STATEMENT

House Joint Resolution 435 was introduced in accordance with the recommendations of an executive communication transmitted to the House of Representatives by the Department of Agriculture. In its communication, the Department observed that over the past 100 years the research, service, and educational work of the Department of Agriculture has resulted in great benefits to the American people as individuals and to our national development and prosperity. Others have contributed to this development, including our land-grant universities and colleges, farm organization, agricultural societies, commodity

groups, trade associations, and industries associated with agriculture. In view of this combined effort, the Department views its centennial as an occasion for calling public attention to the contributions of the combined agricultural enterprise in furthering the health and welfare of every individual, our national economic development, and the development of underdeveloped areas. The recognition of the centennial by the Congress and the President would contribute significantly to obtaining broader understanding of these basic roles of agriculture in our national life.

The communication took notice of the fact that on July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act upon which is based our nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges, and stated that it was the Department's understanding that these institutions, which will observe in 1962 the 100th anniversary of their founding, will also offer to the Congress a proposed joint resolution recognizing their centennial, and that their proposed resolution will contain a reference to the Department's centennial, as does the Department's proposed resolution contain a reference to the land-grant centennial. The Department and the land-grant institutions expect to observe several of their centennial activities jointly in recognition of their present and historical close relationships.

The committee has carefully considered the matters set forth in the communication, and has concluded that this joint resolution provides for the recognition of a truly significant period in our Nation's growth and development and the part played by the Department of Agriculture therein. Accordingly, it is recommended that the joint resolution be considered favorably.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 18, 1961.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The Department recommends the passage of the attached joint resolution that provides for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes. The legislation establishing the Department was signed by President Lincoln on May 15, 1862.

The proposed joint resolution contains three principal provisions: (1) The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the centennial year of the establishment of the Department; (2) the Department in its centennial observance may cooperate with the land-grant universities and colleges and other appropriate organizations and individuals; and (3) the close cooperative relations with our national system of land-grant universities and colleges be recognized in connection with such centennial.

The research, service, and educational work of the Department over the past 100 years has resulted in great benefits to the American people as individuals and to our national development and prosperity. Others have contributed to this development, including our land-grant universities and colleges, farm organizations, agricultural societies, commodity groups, trade associations, and industries associated with agriculture. In view of this combined effort, the Department views its centennial as an occasion for calling public attention to the contributions of the combined agricultural enterprise in furthering the

health and welfare of every individual, our national economic development, and the development of underdeveloped areas. The recognition of the centennial by the Congress and the President would contribute significantly to obtaining broader understanding of these basic roles of agriculture in our national life.

On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act upon which is based our nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges. It is our understanding that these institutions, which will observe in 1962 the 100th anniversary of their founding, will also offer to the Congress a proposed joint resolution recognizing their centennial, and that their proposed resolution will contain a reference to the Department's centennial, as does the Department's proposed resolution contain a reference to the land-grant centennial. The Department and the land-grant institutions expect to observe several of their centennial activities jointly in recognition of their present and historical close relationships.

It is not anticipated that the enactment of this proposed legislation would result in requests for additional appropriations.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

JOINT RESOLUTION To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of legislation establishing the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas such act is a landmark in agricultural and legislative history; and

Whereas the research, service, and educational work of the United States Department of Agriculture has over the years resulted in great benefits to the American people through increased efficiency in the production, utilization, and marketing of agricultural products essential to the health and welfare of our people and through the promotion of a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life indispensable to the maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity; and

Whereas during the hundred years since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution which has taken place in this Nation has been the cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the national system of land-grant universities and colleges which was inaugurated under the first Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, and this historical anniversary will also be observed during the same year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture by appropriate celebration; that the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the centennial year of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture; that such centennial be otherwise appropriately recog-

4 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

nized and commemorated; that the Department of Agriculture in its centennial observances may cooperate with land-grant universities and colleges and other appropriate organizations and individuals; and that the historical and present close cooperative relationship with the national system of land-grant universities and colleges be recognized in connection with such centennial.



87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

House Calendar No. 72

H. J. RES. 435

[Report No. 532]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1961

Mr. CELLER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JUNE 14, 1961

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of legislation establishing the United States Department of Agriculture; and

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- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial
- 4 of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture by ap-
- 5 propriate celebration; that the President is authorized and
- 6 requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the
- 7 centennial year of the establishment of the United States
- 8 Department of Agriculture; that such centennial be other-
- 9 wise appropriately recognized and commemorated; that the
- 10 Department of Agriculture in its centennial observances may
- 11 cooperate with land-grant universities and colleges and other
- 12 appropriate organizations and individuals; and that the his-
- 13 torical and present close cooperative relationship with the
- 14 national system of land-grant universities and colleges be
- 15 recognized in connection with such centennial.

87TH CONGRESS H. J. RES. 435
1ST SESSION

[Report No. 532]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of
the establishment of the Department of
Agriculture, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CELLER

MAY 25, 1961

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JUNE 14, 1961

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of July 10, 1961
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bills to continue authority for emergency livestock loans and to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses. House passed bill to continue use of surplus commodities to assist underdeveloped areas (Title II of Public Law 480). Sen. Miller criticized farm bill.

SENATE

1. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 11224
S. 763, without amendment, to authorize annual appropriations to reimburse CCC for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals (S. Rept. 506);
S. 1710, with amendment, to continue authority for emergency livestock loans (S. Rept. 503);
S. 1873, without amendment, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used under certain circumstances for training college students (S. Rept. 504); and
S. 1107, with amendment, to continue the exemption of production of Durum wheat in portions of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., from acreage allotments and marketing quota restrictions (S. Rept. 505).
2. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller criticized the proposed omnibus farm bill, particularly the provisions providing for the establishment of national marketing

orders for marketing quotas for specified agricultural commodities. He expressed concern that enactment of the bill would require "thousands and thousands of new Federal employees who would be added to the Federal payroll to police this program," and inserted an article "stating that the emergency feed grains checkers are going to cost around \$3,500 at least for each of the 99 counties in Iowa, or up to a half million dollars for my State alone." pp. 11304-5

The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "continued its executive consideration of S. 1643, proposed Agricultural Act of 1961, and agreed to make cherries and cranberries for canning or freezing eligible for marketing orders; and disapproved a provision making all other fruits and vegetables for canning or freezing so eligible." p. D544

Sen. Carlson inserted a resolution from the Pumpkin Creek, Kan., Farmers Union local favoring enactment of the omnibus farm bill, S. 1643. pp. 11223-4

3. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES. Continued debate on S. 1154, to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the educational and cultural exchange program (pp. 11261-78, 11292). By a vote of 17 to 71, rejected a motion by Sen. Dirksen to recommit the bill to the Foreign Relations Committee for further consideration (pp. 11261-71). Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc and the bill as amended is to be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment (pp. 11271-7).
4. LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY. Sen. Hruska inserted resolutions adopted by the Nebr. Stock Growers Assoc. on various matters, including opposition to enactment of the omnibus farm bill, protection of the domestic livestock industry from excessive imports of foreign meats and livestock, eradication of brucellosis, closer supervision of interstate transactions of livestock buyers and sellers, greater promotion efforts for the sale of beef and beef products, and support for enactment of legislation for the protection of wilderness areas. pp. 11247-9
5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Cooper inserted two articles urging support for the enactment of the President's foreign aid program. pp. 11231-2
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits spoke on the need "for reformulation of U. S. trade policy to meet the mortal challenge to U. S. free world leadership during the decade of the 1960's," and inserted several items on this subject. pp. 11249-61

HOUSE

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7444, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill (p. 11307). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 8072, making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for 1962 (H. Rept. 686). p. 11379
8. CENTENNIALS. Passed over without prejudice H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. p. 11313
9. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted a statement of the American Farm Bureau Federation before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on S. 1643, the omnibus farm bill, saying in part, "A change in the direction of agricultural policy is long overdue, but the changes proposed in S. 1643 go in the wrong direction." pp. 11368-73

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 435) to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CENTENNIAL OF LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 436) to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

COMPENSATE PRISON INMATES FOR INJURIES INCURRED

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7358) to amend section 4126 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to compensation to prison inmates for injuries incurred in the course of employment.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of the third paragraph of section 4126 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the words "or in any work activity in connection with the maintenance or operation of the institution where confined."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE OF U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1960) to amend chapter 85 of title 28 of the United States Code relating to the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 85 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended—

(a) By adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 1361. Action to compel an officer of the United States to perform his duty

"The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any action to compel an officer

or employee of the United States or any agency thereof to perform his duty."

(b) By adding at the end of the table of sections for chapter 85 of title 28 of the United States Code the following:

"1361. Action to compel an officer of the United States to perform his duty."

SEC. 2. Section 1391 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) A civil action in which each defendant is an officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof acting in his official capacity or under color of legal authority, or an agency of the United States, may be brought in any judicial district where a plaintiff in the action resides, or in which the cause of the action arose, or in which any property involved in the action is situated.

"The summons and complaint in such an action shall be served as provided by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure except that the delivery of the summons and complaint to the officer or agency as required by the rules may be made by certified mail beyond the territorial limits of the district in which the action is brought."

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, the recent growth in the size and power of the executive branch of the Government has precipitated an alarming increase in court litigation growing out of controversies between the Federal Government and private citizens. Frequently, private citizens are compelled to bring a suit against a Government official to compel him to perform his duty under the law. Moreover, private citizens are often victims of adverse decisions by administrative agencies of the Federal Government and, in order to protect their rights, are compelled to take an appeal to a Federal court.

Under the law as it now exists, a private citizen in such cases is not privileged to bring his suit in the local Federal court. Rather, he is required to institute the suit in the Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. This is true primarily for two reasons. First, local district courts historically have disclaimed jurisdiction over mandamus proceedings. A mandamus proceeding is a law suit to compel a Government official to perform his duty. Second, under the venue provisions of the present law, the suit must be brought in the judicial district where the principal defendant makes his residence. Under the doctrine of indispensable parties, the head of the Government agency must be joined as a party defendant in the appeal from an adverse decision of the agency. The official residence of the head of the agency almost always is the District of Columbia. This means that the aggrieved citizen must bring his suit in the Federal district court in Washington, D.C.

H.R. 1960 contains two sections. The first section grants jurisdiction to local district courts to entertain mandamus proceedings to compel a Government official to perform his duty. The second section provides that, at the option of the private citizen, the suit may be brought in the district court located in any one of three places, viz., first, the judicial district where the citizen resides; second, the judicial district where the cause of action arose; or third, the judicial district where the property involved in the controversy is located.

There is absolutely no reason why the Federal Government should require private citizens living at remote distances from Washington to assume the physical and financial burden of prosecuting their legal rights against their Government in a strange forum. Often litigants are required to travel thousands of miles, lose time from their employment and suffer interminable delay awaiting their turn on a congested court docket. Justice delayed is justice denied. On the other hand, the Federal Government suffers no inconvenience in conducting the litigation in the locality where the controversy arose. There are Federal courts, Federal attorneys, Federal marshals and officers of Federal agencies in every quarter of the Nation. In fact, the convenience of the Government would be promoted by trying the case in the local district court where the papers are available, the property is accessible, and the witnesses are within easy reach.

Our Nation was founded upon a profound respect for the rights of the individual citizen. The Government should be willing always to accommodate itself to the preservation of those rights, more particularly when the Government is the party in controversy with the private citizen.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIMITING PRIORITY AND NONDISCHARGEABILITY OF TAXES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4473) to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to limiting the priority and nondischargeability of taxes in bankruptcy.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

MODIFICATION OF THE PROJECT MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4660) to authorize modification of the Project Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., damage to levee and drainage districts, with particular reference to the Kings Lake Drainage District, Missouri.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the project for the Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minnesota, "Damage to Levee and Drainage Districts," House Document Numbered 135, Eighty-fourth Congress, authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of July 3, 1958, Public Law 500, Eighty-fifth Congress, is hereby modified to provide for a lump-sum payment to the Kings Lake Drainage District, Missouri, in lieu of payments to individual landowners for flowage easements.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FACULTY AT U.S. MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 576) to amend section 216 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to clarify the status of the faculty and administrative staff at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, to establish suitable personnel policies for such personnel, and for other purposes.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. DEROUMANI. Mr. Speaker, I object.

WYANDOTTE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1182) to create the Wyandotte National Wildlife Refuge.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the islands more specifically referred to in section 2 of this Act in the Detroit River are hereby established and designated as the Wyandotte National Wildlife Refuge. The Wyandotte National Wildlife Refuge shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to national wildlife refuges, and shall be maintained as a refuge and breeding place for migratory birds and other wildlife in connection therewith.

Sec. 2. The lands referred to in the first section of this Act are more specifically described as follows:

In township 3 south, range 11 east, Michigan meridian, those federally owned islands in the Detroit River known as Grassy and Mammy Juda (or Mammajuda) Islands, together with all accretion and reliction and all soil of the bed of the Detroit River bordering on the meander lines of said islands and appurtenant thereto by reason of riparian ownership.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF LIGHT STATION PROPERTY IN SCITUATE, MASS.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1452) to authorize the sale of a portion of the former light station property in Scituate, Mass.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to inquire of the author of the bill if he has any objection to the inclusion of a provision which would require that the persons buying the property pay the fair market value of the reversionary interest.

MR. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would have no objection to that. This is only a small parcel of land that we are talking about, perhaps 7 by 15 feet. It is so small it would be practically impossible to determine what the value would be. As I understand it, the entire area of the lighthouse site is 5 acres and that it was purchased at one time for only \$1,000. My mathematics is not good enough to figure precisely what the value of this

parcel would be, but it would be a very small amount. We are talking about 50 to 55 square feet of land. By way of comparison there are 217,800 square feet in a 5-acre plot and this entire area was deeded to the town of Scituate originally for \$1,000, with a reversionary interest.

MR. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the only problem is that the objectors have consistently required that anybody buying property from the Federal Government pay fair market value for it, and in order to be consistent we ought to require the same here as we have with others.

MR. MICHEL. My constituent, who simply wants to rebuild the corner of his front porch which now protrudes over this parcel of land, is perfectly willing to pay whatever amount is reasonable and appropriate. These folks do not want to profit at the expense of the Government. I certainly have no objection to amending the bill to provide for this payment and ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice in order that I might work out the appropriate language.

MR. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY WATERFOWL

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7391) to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by the acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat, and for other purposes.

MR. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, this bill is listed to be brought up under suspension; therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

ALVIN R. BUSH DAM, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6676) to designate the Kettle Creek Dam on Kettle Creek, Pa., as the Alvin R. Bush Dam.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the dam known as the Kettle Creek Dam authorized to be constructed on Kettle Creek in the Susquehanna River Basin in the State of Pennsylvania by the Flood Control Act of 1954 shall be known and designated hereafter as the "Alvin R. Bush Dam". Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States in which such dam is referred to shall be held to refer to such dam as the "Alvin R. Bush Dam".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCIS E. WALTER DAM, PA.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4300) to designate the Bear Creek Dam on the Lehigh River, Pa., as the Francis E. Walter Dam.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the dam known as the Bear Creek Dam authorized to be constructed on the Lehigh River in the Delaware River Basin in the State of Pennsylvania by the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 644) shall be known and designated hereafter as the "Francis E. Walter Dam". Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States in which such dam is referred to shall be held to refer to such dam as the "Francis E. Walter Dam".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAR RISK INSURANCE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1931) to extend the provisions of title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, relating to war risk insurance.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1312 of title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1542), is hereby amended by striking out "June 13, 1961" and inserting "June 13, 1966" in lieu thereof.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALARY PROTECTION FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7043) to extend to employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949 the benefits of salary increases in connection with the protection of basic compensation rates from the effects of downgrading actions, to provide salary protection for postal field service employees in certain cases of reduction in salary standing, and for other purposes.

MR. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

POSITIONS IN THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6007) to amend section 505(d) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to certain positions in the General Accounting Office.

MR. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

July 17, 1961

- 3 -

10. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 116, to extend until Aug. 26, 1961, the time for conducting the referendum with respect to the national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1962. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11795
11. CENTENNIALS. By a vote of 367 to 12, passed under suspension of the rules H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture. pp. 11809-15
Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. pp. 11798-9
12. GRAPES AND PLUMS. Passed without amendment S. 1462, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish minimum standards of quality for any variety of grapes and plums. This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar bill, H. R. 6253, was tabled. p. 11804
13. WATERSHEDS. Passed with amendment S. 650, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to permit any irrigation or reservoir company, water users' association, or similar organization having such authority and not being operated for profit, that may be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to sponsor works of improvement. A similar bill, H. R. 3462, was tabled. pp. 11803-4
14. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 7043, to extend to employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949 the benefits of salary increases in connection with the protection of basic compensation rates from the effects of downgrading actions. pp. 11800-1
By a vote of 285 to 86, passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 2555, to authorize pay with respect to civilian employees of the United States in cases of emergency evacuations, and to consolidate the laws governing allotment and assignment of pay by such employees. pp. 11815-20
15. LIBRARIES. The House Administration Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8141, to revise the laws relating to depository libraries (H. Rept. 724). p. 11851
16. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Patman discussed the "Housing Act's community facilities provisions, which were designed especially to help improve the economic structures of our smaller communities." pp. 11825-6

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. LANDS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Durno discussing programs of the Bureau of Land Management and their study now going on "looking toward the improvement in grazing lands ..." pp. A5335-6
18. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Evins inserting his newsletter, "The President, TVA, and the Public Interest." p. A5336
19. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Reps. Derounian and Pelly inserting an article, "Another Aid Deluge?" pp. A5340, A5397-8
Extension of remarks of Rep. McCormack and Sen. Humphrey inserting an address by George Meany, AFL-CIO, "Foreign Aid and Freedom," in support of the administration's foreign aid program. pp. A5350-1, A5364-5

Extension of remarks of Rep. Pelly stating that I have read with interest that the American Farm Bureau Federation "supports congressional control over foreign aid expenditures." p. A5414

20. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rousselot inserting the Young Republican National Federation platform including sections on agriculture, fiscal policy, and labor. pp. A5344-5, A5345-6
21. SAFETY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Humphrey inserting his recent address at the President's Safety Awards Ceremony. pp. A5348-9
22. RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Sen. Metcalf inserting Interior Secretary Udall's statement before the House Interior Committee on the saline water conversion program. pp. A5366-7
23. CENTENNIAL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Findley inserting an Ill. State senate resolution concerning the proposed celebration of the land-grant colleges and State universities. p. A5372
24. MEAT PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harvey inserting an article, "How Come? -- 26 Cents On Hoof, \$1.04 A Pound At Meat Counter." p. A5373
25. RURAL COUNTIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwengel expressing his approval of proposals to aid small towns and rural counties and inserting an article, "A Proposal To Assist Towns, Both Large and Small." pp. A5376-7
26. RECREATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ullman inserting an article, "Needed Space To Play," and stating that it points out the increasing importance of outdoor recreation and indicates some of the factors which confirm that this is an area of national responsibility. pp. A5377-9
27. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Blatnik inserting a report of the Committee on Industrial and Municipal Water Use and Pollution Abatement to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. pp. A5379-80
28. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Evins inserting the first report of the House Select Committee on Small Business highlighting important activities and accomplishments of the committee. pp. A5405-7

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. BANKING. S. 2264, by Sen. Javits, to provide for the continuation of the Export-Import Bank for an additional 5 years; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 11725-6
30. NATIONAL FLOWER. S. J. Res. 118, by Sen. Keating (for himself and others), designating the rose as the national flower of the United States; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of Sen. Keating. p. 11727
31. CCC. H. R. 8176, by Rep. Spence, to authorize annual appropriation to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. p. 11825

either men or money or both. If they can absorb the cost of a half dozen Secret Service agents up at Gettysburg for a reasonable time—and I still do not know what a reasonable time is—for around-the-clock protection of a former President, they have got some people stacked up over there whom they do not need; is not that correct?

Mr. CELLER. I do not think so. I think you are conjuring up a lot of impossibilities and improbabilities. I do not think that is the case. I think we can take the word of Mr. Baughman, who is a very dedicated public servant.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman can sing the praises of Mr. Baughman on his own time. The fact is that they can absorb all of these costs, and there will be considerable cost, without an additional appropriation. If so, they are getting more money now than they ought to have.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. With the President's frightening us every day about the dangers from abroad, and asking for all these billions for national defense and for civil defense, now they come along with a bill, and there is no limit to this thing. With a large family and relatives here and there, the immediate family, and I suppose that includes his brothers and sisters-in-law, with all those in all parts of the United States and sometimes abroad part of the time, why do you not give us some estimate about the cost?

When the President tells us that every dollar for national defense we must have in the next week or we will be blown some place, to Heck—I might as well use that word—we ought to have some estimate of the cost of this.

Mr. FORRESTER. Certainly the bill does not relate to the brothers-in-law and the sisters-in-law. The gentleman will concede that.

Mr. GROSS. No, I will not concede that, because they seem to be a part and parcel of all the trips that are being made. They are part of the family.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Certainly they are a part of the family.

Mr. FORRESTER. The bill states it would be for the Vice President, which means the person of the Vice President and could not include the family. It could not mean the family.

Mr. GROSS. If a Secret Service man is riding with the Vice President and someone tries to get close to the wife of the Vice President without being authorized to do so, does the gentleman think the Secret Service is going to stand by and let that happen?

Mr. FORRESTER. I would certainly hope he would not.

Mr. GROSS. So would I. But let us stop slicing it as thin as the gentleman wants to slice it. Let us use a little reason on this bill. I would like to have the opportunity to amend this bill to define a reasonable time, so that we would not be stationing Secret Service agents up at the farm at Gettysburg for the next several years. The State and the county have an obligation to provide protection to the former President. Moreover, he

is not a pauper. If the tourists are running all over his farm, he might hire some person who is unemployed to look after his property.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. MATHIAS. Does the gentleman feel that when a citizen has rendered service as a President of the United States he might have been generating danger to his own person?

Mr. GROSS. I think you could say there is the possibility of danger being generated to the person of a common garden variety Member of Congress.

Mr. MATHIAS. Does the gentleman think there is reason for that, when there is a threat to the person within a reasonable period of time?

Mr. GROSS. No, I do not think so.

Mr. MATHIAS. Does the gentleman think the State of Pennsylvania could provide protection for President Eisenhower when he leaves Pennsylvania and goes to Maryland or some other State?

Mr. GROSS. I do not think President Eisenhower needs very much protection. I do not think he presently has any protection going to and from the farm at Gettysburg, to Washington, D.C. I do not think he has that kind of protection today. He seems to get along pretty well. If you want to employ the Secret Service to go up there and take care of the curiosity seekers and the souvenir hunters, that is another thing. That is what I am objecting to.

Mr. MATHIAS. That is not in this bill.

Mr. GROSS. That is what can happen, and the gentleman knows it.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 435) to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of legislation establishing the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas such Act is a landmark in agricultural and legislative history; and

Whereas the research, service, and educational work of the United States Department of Agriculture has over the years resulted in great benefits to the American people through increased efficiency in the production, utilization, and marketing of agricultural products essential to the health and welfare of our people and through the promotion of a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life indispensable to the maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity; and

Whereas during the hundred years since the establishment of the Department of Agri-

culture a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution which has taken place in this Nation has been the cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the national system of land-grant universities and colleges which was inaugurated under the first Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, and this historical anniversary will also be observed during the same year: Not, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture by appropriate celebration; that the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the centennial year of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture; that such centennial be otherwise appropriately recognized and commemorated; that the Department of Agriculture in its centennial observances may cooperate with land-grant universities and colleges and other appropriate organizations and individuals; and that the historical and present close cooperative relationship with the national system of land-grant universities and colleges be recognized in connection with such centennial.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second in order to insure discussion of the legislation. I am not opposed to it.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 435 has as its purpose the recognition of 1962 as the centennial year of the Department of Agriculture and would provide for the observance of the establishment of that Department by providing for departmental cooperation with land-grant universities and colleges and other appropriate organizations and individuals, and by providing for the recognition of the close cooperative relationship with our national system of land-grant universities and colleges in connection with the centennial.

House Joint Resolution 435 was introduced in accordance with the recommendations of an Executive communication transmitted to the House of Representatives by the Department of Agriculture. In its communication, the Department observed that over the past 100 years the research, service, and educational work of the Department of Agriculture has resulted in great benefits to the American people as individuals and to our national development and prosperity. Others have contributed to this development including our land-grant universities and colleges, farm organization, agricultural societies, commodity groups, trade associations, and industries associated with agriculture. In view of this combined effort, the Department views its centennial as an occasion for calling public attention to the contributions of the combined agricultural enterprise in furthering the health and welfare of every individual, our national economic development, and the development of underdeveloped areas. The recognition of the centennial by the Congress and the President

would contribute significantly to obtaining broader understanding of these basic roles of agriculture in our national life.

The communication took notice of the fact that on July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act upon which is based our nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges, and stated that it was the Department's understanding that these institutions, which will observe in 1962 the 100th anniversary of their founding, will also offer to the Congress a proposed joint resolution recognizing their centennial, and that their proposed resolution will contain a reference to the Department's centennial, as does the Department's proposed resolution contain a reference to the land-grant centennial. The Department and the land-grant institutions expect to observe several of their centennial activities jointly in recognition of their present and historical close relationships.

The contributions made by the Department of Agriculture to the life of our people and to the growth of our Nation over the years have truly been significant and of vital importance. It is only proper that the hundred years of existence of the Department be observed in the manner provided in this resolution.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SHRIVER], a very active, sincere, conscientious member of the Judiciary Committee and one of the members of the subcommittee that considered this bill.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution.

Our Committee on the Judiciary unanimously recommended the passage of this resolution.

Over the past 100 years, the research service and educational work of the Department of Agriculture has resulted in great benefit to the American people as individuals, and to our national development and prosperity. Others have contributed to this development, including our land-grant universities and colleges, our farm organizations, our agricultural societies, commodity groups, trade associations, and industries associated with agriculture.

The recognition of the centennial by the Congress and by the President would greatly contribute to obtaining broader understanding of the basic role of agriculture in our national life.

On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the Morrell Act upon which is based our nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges. A few moments ago this body passed a resolution similar to this one to recognize the centennial of the land-grant schools, and the land-grant institutions expect to observe several of their centennial activities next year jointly in recognition of their present and historical close relationship.

This recognition of the Department of Agriculture's centennial calls for no additional appropriation. The passage of this resolution will provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establish-

ment of our Department of Agriculture, a most worthy piece of legislation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there is a time for all things, and it would seem; with the President, the whole administration, and the press telling us every day that we are in imminent danger from Russia, may be blown off the earth before the day is over, that we should get busy and implement an adequate defense, that we must at once find the money for civil defense—that is, dig a hole so we can crawl into it if the bombs come—with all the things which threaten our immediate destruction—with the unemployment appropriations, with money for depressed areas—I do not know the last, but imperative requests or demands come to the House every session and it seems as though there is a demand for further appropriations without paying any attention whatever to the size of the national debt, to a \$9 billion annual interest charge on that—we should save our dollars to be able to save our existence—but just ignore the fact that somewhere, sometime, someone must furnish the money which is necessary to enable us to exist, either as individuals or as a nation. It does seem to me as an old candlestick molder and horse-and-buggy fellow, it does seem that we should look around and try to find out what is first needed. Many things are desirable but all are not essential. There is, believe it or not, a limit to what we can do.

This morning, just a few minutes ago, I listened to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD], a member of the Committee on Atomic Energy, tell us that because the other day the House did not give \$300 million additional for civil defense, we might find ourselves with no place to go if attacked; is that right?

Mr. MASON. That is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is what it was for?

Mr. MASON. That is the program.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then because we cut the \$95 million out of a bill, to make electricity from steam, we were going to be blown—to one or the other place—we will say somewhere in outer space. We have all of those people advising the President, and all these newsmen sitting up in the gallery watching legislation. Do they not know what is going on? They may listen to what we say and they may be deceived to a large extent. But they are presumed to have commonsense, they are presumed to have some background of experience, as are we. We are all supposed to know you cannot make something out of nothing. A "silk purse out of a pig's ear" as Judge Weist of the Michigan Supreme Court once told me. Nevertheless, we go on day after day appropriating millions of dollars we do not have—must borrow.

We do not pay any attention any more to a bill that calls for a million dollars. We get interested only when the bill calls for billions, then only in support of the appropriation though we know we are bankrupt.

I see my good friend, chairman of our Committee on Government Operations, Mr. DAWSON, here. There is coming a day when we cannot support all those things which are desirable and call for money. Nor can we care for all the people who go to Chicago, because they think it is, and is, a good place to live. What are the people of Chicago going to do as hundreds of thousands move in on them—people who do not have a job—no resources? Are you going to ask the people in the sticks, the businessmen in the sticks, to contribute so that they can continue on relief? That is the situation in Chicago, as in other cities, of which you are well aware. That situation exists in practically every city in the land, in every community, to which someone thinks we can go and live at less expense, less effort on his own part, and live in more comfort. A laudable ambition perhaps but easily overworked.

Why celebrate the creation of the Department of Agriculture? Every other department may ask that its birth be celebrated. Let us remember the day it came into existence and let it go at that. I have been married 61 years, but we have not celebrated our wedding every year. It is not necessary. The wife and I are satisfied. Why celebrate the day that something that is good came into existence. I just cannot figure it out. Why in these days of immediate danger we spend money for celebrations.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think it would be more in keeping with the times if we were to introduce a joint resolution to celebrate the day when this Federal debt hits \$300 billion?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I cannot agree wholly, completely with my colleague, my very warm personal friend from Iowa. I would be willing and very happy to celebrate the day we end deficit spending. There is something good about that national debt. We are providing by building that debt up, not reducing it, not paying it, we are providing against unemployment for future generations. I have grandchildren and great grandchildren, six of them. They are going to be working all the time when they grow up to pay off that national debt that you and I created. We do not let them pay the interest on that now, the grandchildren and the great grandchildren because they are too young to earn. But they are grumbling about it. At least my children are. They ask, "Why do you make that debt for us to pay?" I would like to make my own debts."

Yet we go ahead. We are fixing it so that they are going to be economic slaves paying a debt you and I created. That is real generous of us is it not? We spend. They pay.

Why do we do that? Oh, I know some vote against it, but that does not help. Only a few—I doubt if a dozen vote against this bill which, of course, will cost something—whose only purpose is to enable a few Federal employees to celebrate

something Congress did years ago. Can you, I ask the gentleman from Iowa, not persuade, if your arguments are logical and convincing, your brave colleagues to cut down on some of these appropriations? Yes, I know once in a while on a point of order you get a million or two out of a bill, but what does that amount to? I do not know. I think we must have an executive session and see if we cannot devise some more effective means to combat this trend. Now, is it not silly? Is it not foolish, to continue to appropriate for projects which may be desirable, which may be enjoyable, but which are not necessary, when we are told, as we are, day after day, in every issue of the papers, that the Communists are ready to wreck and destroy us. They are building bases down here in Cuba, missile bases, the papers tell us, from which they can send over bombs to destroy us—while we celebrate. Why not save and spend our money for defense instead of celebrating something?

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to speak out of order and that all Members who desire to do so may be permitted to extend their remarks in the body of the RECORD on the subject I shall discuss and also have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago I had the honor and the pleasure of introducing in the House of Representatives the resolution that had passed the other body known as the Captive Nations Week resolution.

The full membership of the House recognized the importance and significance of this resolution by granting unanimous consent for its immediate consideration and also, by unanimous vote of the Members, adopted the resolution.

The adoption of the resolution was driven home to the Kremlin overlords for, shortly after the passage of the same, Khrushchev showed his anger in a number of public utterances. And when Khrushchev showed his anger, I was happy because I knew we had penetrated his skin, that he understood the resolution and its provisions, and its message of hope to well over 100 million persons behind the Iron Curtain, and even in the Soviet Union to those who despise their Soviet and Muscovite tyrants.

And, as provided in the resolution, this week is Captive Nations Week for Americans and also for millions who live in Communist-dominated nations.

It is well in Congress and throughout the United States that we stress the importance of this week.

By doing so we keep alive the hopes of tens of millions of persons in Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and other such Communist-dominated countries, and their prayers and hopes

for emancipation from Soviet and Muscovite domination are understood in America, and that we of the United States have not forgotten them in their determination to have restored, as soon as possible, their liberty and independence.

By doing this we hit Khrushchev and his associates in one of their weakest spots. Also, by our country constantly calling upon the Soviet Union to allow the people of the dominated countries in the free and secret ballot, internationally supervised, to determine their own form of government, we are placing communism in a defensive position, and strengthening our own position by holding out hope to millions behind the Iron Curtain.

Khrushchev and his associates well know the situation. They know in case of war that tens of millions of persons in Communist-controlled countries, now a potential danger, will become an actual danger to the Soviet Union and international communism.

The spirit and desire for independence and liberty, as well as their hatred of communism, is very much alive among these millions.

For example, witness the uprising in Hungary and East Germany of recent years.

The Soviets, in case of war, cannot rely upon the support of even the armed forces of dominated countries, never mind the people. They know that the great majority of the military will turn against them.

The people behind the Iron Curtain who despise communism cannot act now in any organized way, but if the day should come, they will. Because they know the vicious intent and purposes of international communism, which they despise and hate, as well as possessing a contempt for Russian imperialism.

These are some of the reasons why Khrushchev expressed his anger when the Congress passed this resolution a few years ago.

And these are among the reasons why our Government and our people should always keep alive, at all times, the hope of millions of Communist-enslaved persons, but particularly this week set aside by the Congress as Captive Nations Week.

I have referred briefly to the uprising in East Germany and Hungary of recent years.

These events show an indisputable truth, that dictator can suppress liberty, and then only temporarily, but they cannot destroy the desire for liberty.

Let us suppose that another spontaneous uprising occurs, for example, in Poland, with her large population, deep faith, and determined desire for independence and liberty.

It is clearly evident that the Gomulka Communist regime is starting again a terrorization of the people of Poland in engaging in further severe repressive measures that run directly contrary to the individualism, the historical background, the customs, and more, the deep religious faith of the people of Poland.

Such repressive measures can go too far, and when they do, another uprising, like East Germany and Hungary, will take place. I use further action in Poland as an illustration of Communist weakness, and of liberty-loving strength. In connection with this, our Government should have a policy of quick and decisive action if any such uprising should occur in the future, or in Poland, or in any other country. If no such policy exists now, one should be devised. I assume that one does exist.

There are so many other imponderables involved representing weakness on the part of the Soviets and Muscovites, and reserve strength on our part.

But we must have plans and be ready to capitalize such a situation if one should arise again.

And so it is well for us to recognize in our country the importance of Captive Nations Week, particularly in keeping alive the hope and courage in the minds of countless of millions of persons, and their faith and confidence in America.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself, as I know all of the other Members of the House do, with the very pertinent remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]. The 100 million captives in eastern Europe are part of the 1 billion persons around the world who have been deprived of their freedom by Communist tyrants through no fault of their own, are among the most heroic and important peoples in the world—heroic because they have never given up, and important because they are strategically so located that at the moment of showdown, which is bound to come, they can strike the most vital blows on behalf of freedom through their resistance within the Communist bloc, through sabotage and sitdowns and all sorts of measures. Their importance looms even larger at this particular time when we are talking about enlarging our own Armed Forces, and making new explorations into space, and devising new weapons, and drastically expanding our civil defense preparations, and increasing our foreign-aid program—all for the purpose of strengthening ourselves against the Communist threat. I believe these captive peoples are our most important and dependable allies, and I suggest that we should test every proposal in this field by one simple criterion: If we were to adopt a proposed course of action, would it strengthen the oppressed captive peoples of the world? Or would it strengthen their oppressors?

Would an action we are thinking of taking in Congress, or a statement by a high official, increase the respectability, the prestige, the influence, and, therefore, the power of the tyrants? Or would it send a message of hope and encouragement to, stimulate the will to resist and heighten the morale of their victims, the captive peoples?

America's own survival may well depend on the ability of these people to

hold fast and to keep their own Communist oppressors so tied down and busy at home that they cannot embark on more dangerous adventures abroad. I do not know that we have done anything in the Congress in recent years that has heartened these people more than the passage of the captive nations resolution 2 years ago. I rejoice that the President has issued his strong proclamation. In doing these things, we are alerting our own people to the danger. And we are sending a message to the captive peoples encouraging them to hang on, assuring them that we will not forget them, and that together we will work to retain the freedom of those now free and regain freedom for those who have been deprived of it.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota. There is nothing the Congress has done in recent years, in my opinion, that has made such a marked contribution toward penetrating and probing the inherent weakness in the Communist armor than the passage of this great resolution a few years ago. It is of inestimable value in connection with the battle for the minds of people. It is of vital importance that we constantly keep alive in the minds of the more than 100 million persons behind the Iron Curtain who despise communism the fact that America will not let them down.

Mr. JUDD. If the gentleman will yield further, does not all the evidence indicate that the Communists are in great trouble at this particular time, largely due to the resistance of the people whom we are remembering. There are food shortages in the Soviet Union after 40 years of the supposedly blessed and benevolent Communist regime. Khrushchev tells them "Eat more horsemeat." There are food shortages in Poland and Hungary, which when free have always had food surpluses.

Mr. McCORMACK. And in Red China.

Mr. JUDD. Yes, worst of all in Red China. The Communists are in trouble. Let us keep them in trouble. Mr. Khrushchev's threats repeated every week, about what he is going to do are, in my opinion, more signs of internal weakness than of firm intention. He protests too loudly, trying to terrorize the world into further concessions. This is the moment for all free men to hold fast, as the captive peoples have been doing so steadfastly and so long.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it should be a source of inspiration to every Member of Congress to join our distinguished majority leader in observing Captive Nations Week. It was the majority leader, Mr. McCORMACK, who in 1959 marshaled the Captive Nations Week resolution through the House. This resolution shall stand as a monument to Mr. McCORMACK's deep understanding of the plight of these captive nations. I am sure millions of people now enslaved by communism are grateful that under the guidance of the gentleman from Massachusetts we here in Congress adopted the Captive Nations Week resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am indeed very proud of the fact that on Sunday, July 16,

the people of the United States began observing Captive Nations Week. President Kennedy is to be commended for issuing the proclamation which reminds the entire world that the United States has not forgotten the people behind the Iron Curtain.

I am particularly proud of the fact that under the leadership of Mayor Richard J. Daley, the people of Chicago joined in this mass observance yesterday in Grant Park, in this way, registered their firm determination that the conscience of the free world cannot rest until the millions of people now living behind the Iron Curtain are again permitted to join the family of free nations and to enjoy all the liberties so richly manifested in the United States.

I commend the Congress of the United States for its wisdom and courage in adopting unanimously in 1959 the resolution which establishes the third week in July as Captive Nations Week in America.

By this act, the Congress of the United States has served notice upon Kremlin leaders of international communism that this country refuses to accept as an accomplished fact the illegal and barbaric enslavement of millions of people throughout Eastern Europe.

These enslaved millions of people now living in the captive nations of Eastern Europe are the free world's most effective secret weapon. There is no question in my mind that a series of uprisings throughout all of the captive nations would result if Nikita Khrushchev is foolish enough to use armed aggression against West Berlin.

On the basis of information which I have assembled from those who maintain close contact with the captive people of Europe, I am confident that any diversion of Communist armed forces, now keeping these nations enslaved, would touch off widespread uprisings in protest against the Soviet Union.

No one knows this better than Nikita Khrushchev.

It is for this reason that I earnestly hope the formulators of free world foreign policy, in observing Captive Nations Week through America, will remain steadfast in their determination not to give an inch in Berlin.

We may be confident that any use of armed force by the Communists in Berlin would touch off widespread unrest, above all in East Germany. We know that since 1953, the Communists have experienced increasing difficulty in keeping the East Germans suppressed in the light of spectacular postwar recovery and the complete freedom enjoyed by their fellow countrymen in West Germany.

We know also from the Poznan uprising in Poland, and a similar uprising in Hungary in 1956, that the same yearning for freedom exists in every one of the captive nations.

There is no question that the revolutionary spirit which carved out a new concept of human dignity and freedom in America 175 years ago permeates the people of these captive nations today. As we look at the names of the heroic people who fought for freedom in our own Nation during the American Revolu-

tion, we find they come from virtually every one of the European nations now held in bondage by the Soviets. The spirit of freedom among the people of Eastern Europe is made of such tough fibers that neither time nor oppression can destroy it. It exists in the captive nations to this day.

I pray that no captive nation will be foolish enough at this time to attempt an uprising. Recent experience has vividly shown us that the might of Communists arms and tanks can crush any such effort. But I also know the spirit of these people and it can be reliably stated that any diversion of Soviet might, at any point in Europe, could result in trouble for the Communists behind the Iron Curtain.

The 16 years of Communist oppression behind the Iron Curtain has, if anything, stiffened these peoples' determination to be free. This is a fact which Khrushchev and his Kremlin associates understand better than anyone else.

In observing Captive Nations Week, I hope the free world will not make the tragic mistake of interpreting the laudible self-discipline of these enslaved people in yielding to Communist domination as a permanent acceptance by them of Soviet tyranny.

Our greatest allies today are these forcibly imprisoned people behind the Iron Curtain. If Khrushchev is foolish enough to precipitate any armed conflict over West Berlin, the free world can confidently believe that the people of the captive nations will be marching eastward instead of westward.

Too long have too many leaders of Western democracies ignored this very important fact. By this observance of Captive Nations Week, we, as Americans, are reminding the people behind the Iron Curtain that our hope and desire for their ultimate liberation does not and will never waiver.

We, as Americans, can find a great deal of vigor in demanding that any solution to the Berlin question must be based on a strong demand that all World War II commitments to the people of east-central Europe be carried out by the Soviets—including free and unfettered elections in the captive nations. Khrushchev must realize that the time to deal with all of the unkept promises of World War II is now.

Mr. Speaker, I include in my remarks today two excellent editorials which are most fitting as our Nation begins observing Captive Nations Week. The first appeared in the July 14 edition of Life magazine and the second appeared in the New York Herald Tribune yesterday. Both of these editorials have made a profound contribution toward a better understanding of what an important role the captive nations can play in resolving many world problems.

The editorials follow:

[From Life Magazine, July 14, 1961]

BERLIN—WHY WAIT FOR MR. K.?—THE WEST CAN HAVE A GREAT ISSUE IN EASTERN EUROPE, BUT ONLY IF WE WILL WAGE REAL POLITICAL WARFARE

This is a summer of foreboding in the West. Not since 1939 has that grisly prewar feeling run so strong. There is even a fatalistic readiness—among three Americans in five, according to Reporter Samuel Lu-

beii—to use nuclear weapons if need be. And all because Khrushchev has set another deadline, December 31, for a showdown on the free city of Berlin.

President Kennedy could ameliorate this grim atmosphere by a positive line of action. It would, in our opinion, greatly reduce the chances of war over Berlin; or, if worse comes to worst, it would put us in a better position to win such a war. Instead of waiting apprehensively for Khrushchev's deadline, Kennedy should set an earlier one of his own. Since Khrushchev has seen fit to raise the Berlin question, why should not Kennedy insist on the right of East Germans to self-determination in free elections, as promised by Stalin at Yalta and Potsdam and by Khrushchev at Geneva in 1955? And on the similar rights of Poles, Hungarians, Rumanians and Bulgarians, not to mention the Baltic peoples?—rights spelled out in treaties that have been systematically violated by Russia since the war. Kennedy recently gave verbal support to the East German rights and they are doubtless mentioned in the Allied replies to Khrushchev this week. What we suggest is that Kennedy now make a cause of self-determination for all Eastern Europe and back it with certain actions that could make Khrushchev sorry he ever opened the subject of Berlin.

Militarily, Berlin is an exposed and highly vulnerable Western salient surrounded by 400,000 Russian troops. Politically, however, it is a Western asset and a Communist liability. It symbolizes the chief weakness of Soviet power, which is the unquenched desire for freedom of 100 million captive Europeans. They have demonstrated this desire by heroic revolts and by fleeing westward by the millions ever since World War II. East Germany alone continues to lose 4,500 refugees a week. A food shortage coupled with the threat to their escape hatch has just caused fresh demonstrations by East German workers; some experts predict another revolt. Eastern Europe's hatred of communism is so great a political liability to Khrushchev that it amounts to a military weakness as well, if there were war of any kind over Berlin, "the Russian rear [as Dean Acheson put it] could be in turmoil overnight."

In view of this weakness, it is preposterous that Khrushchev should be allowed to get away with demands in Germany. His very belligerence is probably defensive. The West's passive and strictly defensive show of fortitude about Berlin is also somewhat incongruous. Berlin is not our Thermopylae; it is an opening in the heart of captive Europe, with which its cause is inextricably linked. The freedom of Europe was earned in blood (one-third of East Germany was held by American troops in 1945) and sealed in solemn treaties. Khrushchev should be summoned to a conference not about Berlin, but about the reunification of Germany with free elections under Big Four supervision; and about self-determination, free elections, free press, etc. in Eastern Europe as well.

When he refuses, the West has several recourse to make him change his mind. They are not mere words and do not have to be shouted; they are acts of political warfare, the kind of warfare he has so long conducted against us.

One is economic sanctions. This could mean anything from a complete embargo on East-West trade to an undeclared but systematic sabotage of Western deliveries behind the Iron Curtain. The East bloc is much more dependent on this growing trade than the West. West German steel and ships, factories from Britain, grain from the United States are other items whose stoppage would hurt the Communist economies.

Such measures might antagonize pro-Western opinion behind the Curtain. But this could be at least neutralized by the radical step-up in the way the West explains

its aims and policies to the captive nations. The Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, RIAS and other organs of propaganda could be remobilized. The "captive nations" theme, soft-pedaled of late, has proved its ability to enrage Khrushchev. Although RFE did not foment the Hungarian revolt, it has the power to stir up almost any degree of unrest that may suit our purposes. The chief problem is to say no more and no less than we are prepared to support with action.

The third major ingredient in political warfare is active military preparedness. (Khrushchev himself last week canceled proposed reductions in Russia's armed forces and upped his military budget by \$3.5 billion.) Kennedy and his advisers are now deeply engaged in "contingency planning" to prove our resolve to defend Berlin. But if he enlarges his cause to the whole Eastern theater, the military planning should be enlarged, too. We could take various emergency steps, and the NATO command could move to a higher state of readiness. In appropriate combination and without fanfare, such acts would give Khrushchev the right message.

It may be objected that political warfare of this kind is out of character for the Western democracies, or even impossible for an alliance of unequally resolute states. But that, surely, has been the trouble with Western policy: its divided and nerveless reluctance to answer Khrushchev's political warfare with our own. Only strong Washington leadership can change this state of affairs. On the anniversary of the 1953 East German revolt last month, Leo Cherne remarked: "If freedom is really our purpose then it must be defended where it was once enjoyed—not merely urged where it has never yet flowered. In fact, those who have never tasted freedom may never live under it, if those who have pioneered freedom (i.e., Europeans) are permitted to remain slaves."

This doubtless sounds like that old proposition called "rollback" or "liberation," which was gradually shelved as too risky in a nuclear age. Its opponents say it confronts the Communists with intolerable choices, like cornering a tiger. But since we face the risk of war for Berlin in any case, why not be smart about it as well as brave? Said Mayor Willy Brandt, "In negotiations, if you want to keep what you have, you must ask for more than you have."

There is no solution to the Berlin problem (except Khrushchev's solution) if it is isolated from the problem of the Germanys and Eastern Europe, the unfinished business of World War II. For the West to embrace this larger issue, controlling its course and timing, would put Berlin in a truer perspective. It would tear the mask from Khrushchev's absurd bellicosity on his weakest front. It would rescue our own Berlin policy from the trap of mere nuclear fortitude. It would put that policy back in touch with the great hopes we nurtured, and the obligations we assumed, only yesterday. In Eastern Europe, their memory is still green.

[From the New York Herald Tribune, July 16, 1961]

EAST GERMANY: RESTLESS CAPTIVE

The annual observance of Captive Nations Week demonstrates America's awareness of the plight of many peoples who have been brought under the Communist yoke. But the restlessness of one of those peoples is becoming an ever more significant factor in the growing tension between East and West in Europe.

East Germany was the first Communist satellite to rebel, in 1953. Their economy had been mired, ever since the war, by the Russians, and the German Communists who were doing the Soviet Union's dirty work were resoundingly unpopular. The revolt failed, thanks to the Russian tanks. But Moscow, then passing through its first post-

Stalin phase of attempting to mollify the satellites, made real efforts to ease stringencies of food and modify harsh conditions of labor in East Germany. Some real economic progress was registered there, and eventually it was assumed that the East Germans, if they had no real enthusiasm for the Communist regime, were coming to accept it as a fact of life.

This assumption was used, by both the Soviet Union and some Western commentators, as a basis for the argument that Germany had already been effectively divided. It also seems to have inspired the East German Communists to communize East German agriculture. But both the prospect of a final division of Germany and the results of Red land policies have started off a new wave of migrations from East to West Germany. It has also produced unrest within the East German state.

This may stimulate Mr. Khrushchev's attempts to settle the German problem definitively—on his own terms. But it is also a source of weakness, practical and moral, for those efforts. East Germany certainly is not Communist at heart; communism is not working there and a real crisis over Berlin would in all probability mean a real crisis in East Germany. Mr. Khrushchev must take that into account, no less than Western plans.

Mr. WALLHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, only 2 weeks have elapsed since our Nation celebrated the 185th anniversary of the birth of freedom on this continent. On that July 4 nearly 200 years ago, when we were a captive nation, our forebears courageously proclaimed their "inalienable" right to be free and independent:

We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Lest confidence in our own security turn to conceit, it is imperative for us, the inheritors of this eloquent legacy, to periodically review this text. We cannot be worthy of our inheritance nor can we be, in reality, secure while its tenets are disavowed anywhere in the world community.

These truths, which seemed to George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and the Continental Congress so self-evident, are now denied by Communist leaders. Under the transparent cloak of the Marxist doctrine of the inevitability of class struggle and world revolution, the Soviet Union has followed a policy of territorial expansion second to none, until today they must be recognized as the foremost colonial power in the world. Their iron fists clinched, Red armies have "liberated" the people of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, mainland China, Cossackia, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Idel-Ural, Latvia, Lithuania, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland, Rumania, Tibet, Turkestan, Ukraine, White Ruthenia, and Yugoslavia—freed

them of the responsibility of choosing their own form of government and their officials, liberated them of the right to speak and think freely. These countries did not buy communism in the "open market," but had it foisted upon them and the Iron Curtain dropped around them by the ruthless colossus of the East, the Soviet Union.

And what has resulted when the people of a captive nation have found that their puppet government was destructive of their ends? Let us look at the record:

First. On June 16, 1953, workers in East Berlin, upset by increased work quotas, demonstrated against their Communist bosses. The next day this was followed by anti-Communist rioting and a general strike involving 200,000 people over East Germany. Russian troops and tanks were summoned quieting the uprising and killing 16.

Second. On June 28, 1956, workers in Poznan, Poland revolted against Red control. Again the Russian military intervened, crushing the rebellion with 44 killed and hundreds wounded.

Third. On October 23, 1956, it was once more evident that Soviet-dominated people were dissatisfied with their puppet leaders. Hungarian rebels, armed with homemade weapons and raw courage, overthrew the Government of Imre Nagy and managed to control the capital, Budapest, for almost 2 weeks. Without warning, however, on November 3, Russian troops, tanks, and armored cars assaulted the city, brutally murdering tens of thousands, causing 180,000 more to flee the country, and restoring Communist dominion.

Peace in our time is uneasy and uncertain. There are those among us who claim there is no peace—that a state of war exists now between the free and Communist worlds. It is indeed a strange war, although in the long run just as deadly in the event of a Red victory. No shots pierce the still of shell-shot battlefields, no long-range bombers drone overhead releasing their share of death and destruction, no nuclear weapons flatten defenseless cities and massacre innocent millions. There are rumblings of this in the background, of course. The cold war of 1961 is and must of necessity be fought on the battleground of men's minds. We, who have inherited the liberal tradition of the framers and signers of the Declaration of Independence, are prepared to wage war on that battlefield—relish the opportunity to do so. But we must be well armed. To investigate the state of captive nations, to publish the truth about their enslavement, and to determine the weapons necessary to win the cold war in this area, the Congress should establish a special select committee on captive nations. Today the captive nations serve Russia as a bridge for the advance of communism. We look forward to the day when these nations, free and independent, with the memory of their Communist shackles ever fresh in their minds, will ring the Soviet Union as a moat through which the Soviet ideology will be unable to creep.

On this first day of Captive Nations Week, we would all do well to remember

these words of former President Eisenhower, who declared, "the United States would never believe and accept the idea that a true peace had been established in the world until every single nation had the right to express its own views about its own destiny."

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe it is a difficult question to answer, when asked, "How is the love of liberty kept alive under repression?" The answer lies in one word "hope." This is what Captive Nations Week is all about—"hope."

Behind the iron and bamboo curtains, the peoples must believe that they are not forgotten, that there are friends who hope with them, pray with them, and who each, in his own way, works for their ultimate freedom and independence.

We cannot emphasize enough that 100 million people have been deprived of their liberties by a ruthless colonialism, for let it not be mistaken, that the Soviet powers are colonial powers.

In East Germany, in Hungary, in Poland, in Tibet, passion for freedom asserted itself only to be crushed by the might of Communist colonialism. Let it be made clear that, we, in Captive Nations Week, reaffirm our basic dedication to freedom for all peoples, everywhere. We in the West give voice to these people struck silent by Communist oppression.

There are those who have spoken for themselves. Since 1945, 250,000 refugees have escaped each year into free Berlin. With so great an exodus, can it even be believed, for one solitary moment, that the peoples behind the iron curtains are contented and willing subjects? Indeed, the flow of gifted men and women and skilled workers into West Germany has spurred Khrushchev to create a crisis, for this steady stream of refugees reveals the weakness, the barrenness, the stifling atmosphere of life under the Soviet heel.

It is the irony of this age that Communist oppressors talk so glibly about their support of anticolonialism, when they, themselves, are in fact and in deed the strongest practitioners of colonialism existing today. Such is "the tribute that hypocrisy pays to virtue." Let it be said to these 100 million, again, and still again; "you are not forgotten."

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, during the week of July 16–22 we observe the second anniversary of Captive Nations Week.

When the Captive Nations Week resolution passed the Congress in 1959, it served notice upon the Kremlin that the United States would never acquiesce to the permanent captivity of these once independent nations of Europe and Asia now under the brutal yoke of Soviet imperialism.

Today it is more important than ever that we make it absolutely clear to the Soviet Union that we stand unalterably opposed to her oft-expressed desires for total world domination and that we will continue to work in behalf of the eventual freedom of the captive peoples of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I deem it of the utmost urgency that we make known our posi-

tion on these matters in the most effective way possible. Therefore, I am honored to join with the National Captive Nation's Committee, other groups and millions of Americans throughout the Nation in the observance of Captive Nation's Week.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on House Joint Resolution 435.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution?

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that in his opinion two-thirds had voted in favor thereof.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 367, nays 12, not voting 58, as follows:

[Roll No. 112]	YEAS—367
Abbitt	Cahill
Abernethy	Carey
Adair	Casey
Addabbo	Cederberg
Addonizio	Celler
Albert	Chamberlain
Alexander	Chelf
Andersen,	Chenoweth
Minn	Chiperfield
Anderson, Ill.	Church
Andrews	Clancy
Arends	Clark
Ashbrook	Coad
Ashley	Collier
Ashmore	Colmer
Aspinall	Conte
Auchincloss	Cooley
Ayres	Corbett
Baker	Corman
Baldwin	Cunningham
Baring	Curtin
Barrett	Curtis, Mass.
Barry	Curtis, Mo.
Bass, Tenn.	Daddario
Bates	Dague
Battin	Daniels
Becker	Davis,
Beckworth	James C.
Beermann	Davis, John W.
Belcher	Davis, Tenn.
Bell	Dawson
Bennett, Fla.	Dent
Bennett, Mich.	Denton
Berry	Derounian
Blatnik	Devine
Boland	Diggs
Boiling	Dingell
Bolton	Dole
Bonner	Dominick
Boykin	Dooley
Brademas	Dorn
Bray	Dowdy
Breeding	Downing
Brewster	Doyle
Bromwell	Durno
Brooks, La.	Dwyer
Brooks, Tex.	Edmondson
Broomfield	Elliott
Brown	Ellsworth
Broyhill	Everett
Bruce	Evins
Burke, Ky.	Fallon
Burke, Mass.	Farbstein
Burleson	Fascell
Byrne, Pa.	Fenton
Byrnes, Wis.	Findley
	Finnegan
	Fino
	Fisher
	Flood
	Flynt
	Fogarty
	Ford
	Forrester
	Fountain
	Frazier
	Frelinghuysen
	Fulton
	Gallagher
	Garland
	Garmatz
	Gary
	Gathings
	Gavin
	Gilbert
	Goodell
	Goodling
	Grant
	Green, Pa.
	Griffiths
	Gubser
	Hagan, Ga.
	Hagen, Calif.
	Haley
	Halleck
	Hansen
	Harding
	Hardy
	Harris
	Harrison, Va.
	Harrison, Wyo.
	Harsha
	Harvey, Ind.
	Harvey, Mich.
	Hays
	Hebert
	Hechler
	Hempfill
	Henderson
	Herlong
	Hoeven
	Hoffman, Ill.
	Holifield
	Holland
	Holtzman
	Horan
	Huddleston
	Hull
	Ichord, Mo.
	Ikard, Tex.
	Inouye
	Jarmar

Jensen	Monagan	Scherer
Joelson	Montoya	Schneebeli
Johausen	Moore	Schuelker
Johnson, Calif.	Moorehead,	Schwengel
Johnson, Md.	Ohio	Scott
Johnson, Wis.	Moorhead, Pa.	Seely-Brown
Jonas	Morgan	Selden
Jones, Ala.	Morris	Sheppard
Jones, Mo.	Morse	Shipley
Judd	Mosher	Short
Karsten	Moss	Shriver
Karth	Multer	Sikes
Kastenmeler	Murphy	Siler
Kearns	Murray	Sisk
Keith	Natcher	Slack
Kelly	Nelsen	Smith, Calif.
Kilday	Nix	Smith, Iowa
Kilgore	Norblad	Smith, Miss.
King, Calif.	Norrell	Smith, Va.
King, N.Y.	Nygaard	Spence
King, Utah	O'Brien, Ill.	Springer
Klirwan	O'Hara, Ill.	Stafford
Kitchin	O'Hara, Mich.	Steed
Knox	O'Konski	Stephens
Kornegay	Olsep	Stratton
Kowalski	Osmers	Stubblefield
Kunkel	Ostertag	Sullivan
Kyl	Passman	Taylor
Laird	Patman	Teague, Calif.
Landrum	Pelly	Teague, Tex.
Lane	Perkins	Thomas
Langen	Peterson	Thompson, La.
Latta	Pfost	Thompson, Tex.
Lennon	Plke	Thomson, Wis.
Lesinski	Pilcher	Thornberry
Libonati	Pirnie	Toll
Lindsay	Poage	Toolefson
Lipscomb	Poff	Trimble
Loser	Powell	Tuck
McCormack	Prlice	Tupper
McCulloch	Pucinski	Udall
McDonough	Quie	Ullman
McDowell	Rabaut	Vank
McFall	Rains	Van Pelt
McMillan	Randall	Van Zandt
McSween	Reece	Vinson
MacGregor	Reifel	Wallhauser
Machrowicz	Reuss	Walter
Mack	Rhodes, Ariz.	Watts
Magnuson	Rhodes, Pa.	Weaver
Mahon	Riehman	Westland
Mailliard	Riley	Whalley
Marshall	Rivers, Alaska	Wharton
Martin, Mass.	Robison	Whitener
Martin, Nebr.	Rodino	Whitten
Mathias	Rogers, Colo.	Wlickersham
Matthews	Rogers, Fla.	Widnall
May	Rogers, Tex.	Williams
Meader	Roosevelt	Wilson, Calif.
Merrow	Roush	Wilson, Ind.
Miller, Clem	Rousselot	Winstead
Miller, George P.	Rutherford	Wright
Miller, N.Y.	Ryan	Yates
Milliken	St. George	Young
Mills	Saund	Yunger
Minshall	Saylor	Zablocki
Moeller	Schadeberg	Zelenko

NAYS—12

Dulski	Hosmer	Ray
Gross	McVey	Scranton
Hiestand	Mason	Taber
Hoffman, Mich.	Pillion	Utt

NOT VOTING—58

Alford	Friedel	Michel
Alger	Giaimo	Morrison
Anfuso	Glenn	Moulder
Avery	Granahan	O'Brien, N.Y.
Balley	Gray	O'Neill
Bass, N.H.	Green, Oreg.	Philbin
Betts	Griffin	Rivers, S.C.
Blitch	Hall	Roberts
Boggs	Halpern	Rooney
Bow	Healey	Rostenkowski
Buckley	Jennings	Roudebush
Cannon	Kee	St. Germain
Cohelan	Keogh	Santangelo
Cook	Kilburn	Shelley
Cramer	Kluczynski	Sibal
Delaney	Lankford	Staggers
Derwinski	McIntire	Thompson, N.J.
Donohue	Macdonald	Weis
Feighan	Madden	Willis

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Cohelan with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Boggs with Mr. Cramer.

Mr. Willis with Mr. Alger.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.
Mr. Jennings with Mr. Glenn.
Mr. Moulder with Mr. Michel.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Roudebush.
Mr. Feighan with Mr. Avery.
Mrs. Granahan with Mr. Bow.
Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Sibal.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Betts.
Mr. Giaimo with Mr. Hall.
Mr. Friedel with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. St. Germain with Mr. Griffin.
Mr. Anfuso with Mr. McIntire.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Halpern.
Mr. Santangelo with Mrs. Weis.

The vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALLOTMENT OF PAY IN EMERGENCY EVACUATIONS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2555) to provide for allotment and advancement of pay with respect to civilian employees of the United States in cases of emergency evacuations in overseas areas, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of this Act, the term—

(1) "department" means—

(A) each executive department of the Government of the United States of America;

(B) each agency or independent establishment in the executive branch of such Government;

(C) each corporation wholly owned or controlled by such Government;

(D) the judicial branch of such Government;

(E) the General Accounting Office;

(F) the Library of Congress; and

(G) the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

(2) "head of each department" or "department head" means—

(A) the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts with respect to the judicial branch of the Government; and

(B) the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia with respect to the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

(3) "United States", when used in a geographical sense, means the several States of the United States of America and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2 (a) The head of each department is authorized to provide for the payment, in advance, of compensation, allowances, and differentials, or any of them, covering a period of not more than thirty days, to or for the account of each employee of such department (or, under emergency circumstances and on a reimbursable basis, an employee of any other department) whose evacuation (or that of his dependents or immediate family, as applicable) from a place within or outside the United States is ordered for military or other reasons which create imminent danger to the life or lives of such employee or of such dependents or immediate family.

(b) Subject to adjustment of the account of such employee in accordance with section 4 of this Act and other applicable law, such advance payment of compensation, allowances, and differentials shall be at rates then

currently authorized with respect to such employee, on the date such advance payment is made, under procedures of such department governing advance payments under this subsection; but such rates so authorized shall not exceed the rates to which such employee was entitled immediately prior to the issuance of such order of evacuation.

(c) An advance of funds under subsection (a) of this section shall be recoverable by the Government of the United States or the municipal government of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, from such employee or his estate—

(1) by setoff against accrued compensation, amount of retirement credit, or other amount due such employee from the Government of the United States or the municipal government of the District of Columbia, and

(2) by such other method as may be provided by law.

(d) The head of the department concerned is authorized to waive in whole or in part any right of recovery of an advance of funds under subsection (a) of this section, if it is shown that such recovery would be against equity and good conscience or against the public interest.

SEC. 3. (a) The head of each department is authorized—

(1) to provide for the payment of monetary amounts, covering a period of not more than sixty days (except that the President may extend such period with respect to the executive branch for not more than one hundred and twenty additional days if he determines that the extension of such period is in the interest of the United States), to or for the account of each employee of such department (or, under emergency circumstances and on a reimbursable basis, an employee of any other department)—

(A) whose evacuation from a place within or outside the United States is ordered for military or other reasons which create imminent danger to the life of the employee, and

(B) who is prevented, by circumstances beyond his control and beyond the control of the Government of the United States or the municipal government of the District of Columbia, or both, as applicable, from performing the duties of the position which he held immediately prior to the issuance of such order of evacuation; and

(2) to provide for the termination of payment of such amounts.

(b) Subject to adjustment of the account of such employee in accordance with section 4 of this Act and other applicable law, each payment under this section shall be at rates of compensation, allowances, and differentials, or any of them, then currently authorized with respect to such employee, on the date such payment is made, under procedures of such department governing payments under this section. Such rates so authorized shall not exceed the rates to which such employee was entitled immediately prior to the issuance of the order of evacuation, except that any such employee in the executive branch may be granted such additional allowance payments as the President determines necessary to offset the direct added expenses incident to the evacuation.

(c) Each period for which payment of amounts may be made under this section to or for the account of an employee shall be held and considered, for all purposes with respect to such employee, as a period of active service (without break in service) rendered by such employee in the employment of the Government of the United States or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. The head of each department—

(1) shall provide for the review of the account of each employee of such department in receipt of payments in accordance

with section 2 or 3, or both, as the case may be, of this Act, and

(2) shall provide for the adjustment of the amounts of such payments on the basis of (A) the rates of compensation, allowances, and differentials to which such employee would have been entitled, under applicable law other than this Act, for the respective periods covered by such payments, if he had rendered active service, in accordance with the terms of his appointment, during each such period in the position which he held immediately prior to the issuance of the applicable order of evacuation and (B) such additional amounts as such employee may be authorized to receive in accordance with a determination of the President under section 3(b) of this Act.

SEC. 5. The head of each department is authorized to establish procedures under which each employee of such department is permitted to make allotments and assignments of amounts out of his compensation for such purpose as such department head deems appropriate.

SEC. 6. (a) To the extent practicable in the public interest, the President shall coordinate the policies and procedures of the respective departments in the executive branch under this Act.

(b) The President, with respect to the executive branch, and the head of the department concerned, with respect to the appropriate department outside the executive branch, shall prescribe and issue, or provide for the formulation and issuance of, such regulations as are necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions, accomplish the purposes, and govern the administration, of this Act. Such regulations shall be issued on or before the ninetieth day following the date of enactment of this Act and shall become effective on the ninetieth day following the date of issuance.

(c) The head of each department in the executive branch is authorized to prescribe and issue such regulations (not inconsistent with the regulations of the President issued under subsection (b) of this section) as are necessary and appropriate to carry out the functions of such department head under this Act.

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding any provision of this Act or the repeal or amendment thereby of any provision of law, and until such time as regulations prescribed by or under authority of the President are issued under section 6(b) of this Act and become effective, allotments and assignments of pay of employees in the executive branch may be made in accordance with such provisions of law so amended or repealed and the regulations issued thereunder; and such regulations may be amended or revoked in accordance with such provisions of law.

SEC. 8. Funds available to each department for payment of compensation, allowances, and differentials to or for the accounts of civilian officers and employees of such department also shall be available for payment of compensation, allowances, and differentials to or for the accounts of employees of any other department in accordance with this Act and on a reimbursable basis.

SEC. 9. (a) The following provisions of law are hereby repealed:

(1) The Joint Resolution entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing assignment of pay of teachers and other employees of the Bureau of Education in Alaska", approved March 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 824; 48 U.S.C. 171);

(2) The paragraph in the first section of the Act of June 30, 1906, under the heading "Under the Department of the Interior", under the subheading "United States Geological Survey", and under the caption "Scientific Assistants of the Geological Survey" (34 Stat. 727; 43 U.S.C. 35), which reads as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to permit scientific and other employees of the United States Geological Survey, employed in the field, to make assignments of their pay, under such regulations as he may prescribe, during such time as they may be in the employ of the United States Geological Survey. And the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized, in his discretion, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to reimburse the scientific and other employees for expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties in the field and paid from their personal funds."

(3) That part of the first section of the Act of May 27, 1908, under the heading "Under the Department of the Interior", under the subheading "United States Geological Survey", and under the caption "For General Expenses of the Geological Survey" (35 Stat. 350; 43 U.S.C. 382), which reads as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to permit the employees of the Reclamation Service, while employed in the field, to make assignments of their pay under such regulations as he may prescribe."

(4) The second paragraph under the center heading "MISCELLANEOUS" and under the side heading "Paper Tests" in the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten", approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1057; 5 U.S.C. 529), which reads as follows:

"And hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to permit employees of the Department of Agriculture to make assignments of their pay, under such regulations as he may prescribe, during such time as they may be in the employ of the said department."

(5) The proviso contained in the second paragraph under the center heading "DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR" and under the side heading "Office of the Secretary" in the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven, and for other purposes", approved June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 524; 5 U.S.C. 595), which reads as follows: "Provided, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to permit officers and employees of the several bureaus and divisions of the Department of Commerce and Labor to assign their salaries while absent from Washington, District of Columbia, and employed in the field"; and

(6) The Act entitled "An Act authorizing allotment of pay by civilian personnel stationed abroad", approved May 14, 1937 (50 Stat. 166; 5 U.S.C. 75c).

(b) That part of the first section of the Act of March 4, 1907, under the heading "Under the Department of Commerce and Labor" and under the subheading "Coast and Geodetic Survey", as amended by the first section of the Act of June 21, 1955 (69 Stat. 169; 33 U.S.C. 862), relating to assignments and allotments of pay of personnel of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is amended to read as follows:

"Commissioned officers of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey are authorized to make assignments or allotments of their pay under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce may prescribe."

(c) Section 3689(d) of title 10 of the United States Code is amended—

(1) by inserting the word "or" immediately following the semicolon at the end of clause (1);

(2) by striking out the word "or" immediately following the semicolon at the end of clause (2); and

(3) by striking out clause (3) which reads: "(3) permanent civilian employee of the Department of the Army on duty outside the United States;".

(d) Section 8689(d) of title 10 of the United States Code is amended—

(1) by inserting the word "or" immediately following the semicolon at the end of clause (1);

(2) by striking out the word "or" immediately following the semicolon at the end of clause (2); and

(3) by striking out clause (3) which reads: "(3) permanent civilian employee of the Department of the Air Force on duty outside the United States;".

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the objective of H.R. 2555 is to provide for the establishment of an efficient, orderly, and equitable procedure for the payment of compensation and allowances of civilian employees of the Federal Government for use in the event an emergency requires the evacuation of employees or of their immediate families from their duty stations.

Permissive authority would be granted by this legislation to the executive and judicial branches of the Federal Government, the Library of Congress, the General Accounting Office, and the municipal government of the District of Columbia to establish procedures for the payment of compensation and allowances to Federal civilian personnel or their dependents in the event an emergency evacuation is ordered for military or other reasons which create imminent danger to the life of the employee, his dependents or immediate family. Payment of the compensation and allowances will be at the rates authorized for the employee immediately prior to evacuation, except as additional payments may be authorized by the President to reimburse actual direct expenses incurred by the employee which are over and above the expenses the employee would have incurred had there been no evacuation.

The legislation also consolidates the several existing laws relating to the allotment and assignment of compensation for Federal civilian employees, with their differing conditions and limitations, into one uniform and coordinated standard legislative provision which will govern procedures for such allotment and assignment of pay in the cases of all Federal civilian employees in or under the departments and agencies covered by the bill.

I would like to make the record clear that this legislation is not intended to provide any benefits for foreign nationals who are employed by the Government of the United States to work in their own countries.

The overall cost will not be substantial since any payments under the new procedure are required to be adjusted later to amounts not exceeding the amounts the employee would have been entitled to under other applicable law, plus the

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 435

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 18, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of legislation establishing the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas such Act is a landmark in agricultural and legislative history; and

Whereas the research, service, and educational work of the United States Department of Agriculture has over the years resulted in great benefits to the American people through increased efficiency in the production, utilization, and marketing of agricultural products essential to the health and welfare of our people and through the promotion of a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life indispensable to the

maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity; and

Whereas during the hundred years since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution which has taken place in this Nation has been the cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the national system of land-grant universities and colleges which was inaugurated under the first Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, and this historical anniversary will also be observed during the same year: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial
4 of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture by ap-
5 propriate celebration; that the President is authorized and
6 requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the
7 centennial year of the establishment of the United States
8 Department of Agriculture; that such centennial be other-
9 wise appropriately recognized and commemorated; that the
10 Department of Agriculture in its centennial observances may
11 cooperate with land-grant universities and colleges and other
12 appropriate organizations and individuals; and that the his-

1 torical and present close cooperative relationship with the
2 national system of land-grant universities and colleges be
3 recognized in connection with such centennial.

Passed the House of Representatives July 17, 1961.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 435

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

JULY 18, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill for hog cholera eradication. Senate committee reported bills for USDA and land-grant college centennial celebrations. Sens. Keating, Proxmire and Tower debated farm policy. Senate debated foreign aid bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimate for fiscal year 1962 (H. Doc. 217); to Appropriations Committee. The document includes the following items for the Farmers Home Administration of this Department: (1) Farm Housing Grants and Loans as authorized by P. L. 87-70 which amends the Housing Act of 1949, \$10,000,000; (2) additional amount for Salaries and Expenses, \$2,400,000, including \$250,000 for farm housing research and study programs to be conducted by the Agricultural Research Service and the Economic Research Service; and (3) a language proposal making the \$37.5 million contingency authorization for farm operating loans provided in the 1962 Agricultural Appropriation Act available also for Soil and Water Conservation Loans p. 13945

The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate-and House-passed versions of H. R. 7851, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Defense Establishment, but did not reach final agreement." p. D679

2. ATOMIC ENERGY. By a vote of 235 to 164, agreed to send H. R. 7576, the AEC authorization bill, to conference with the House conferees instructed not to agree to the \$95 million for the electric energy generating facilities for the new production reactor at Hanford, Wash., as contained in the Senate amendment. Rejected earlier, 164 to 235, a motion to table the motion to instruct the conferees. House conferees were appointed. pp. 13896-908

2. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Albert commended the President for signing the Agricultural Act of 1961 and said, "This act is an important milestone in the history of agricultural legislation in this country." p. 13889.
3. HOG CHOLERA. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program (H. Rept. 864). p. 13945
4. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 702, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the town of Afton (H. Rept. 866). p. 13945
5. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 499, authorizing a celebration of the American patent system (H. Rept. 871). p. 13945
6. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6360, to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce. p. D678
7. BROOMCORN. Several Representatives discussed the plight of the broomcorn industry. pp. 13926-7

SENATE

8. CENTENNIALS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture (S. Rept. 680), and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges (S. Rept. 681). p. 13949
9. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill. pp. 13956-8, 13958-9, 13974-9, 13980-98, 14004-9, 14014-7, 14035-6
10. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2925, to amend the act of March 8, 1922, so as to permit the sale of certain isolated tracts of public lands in Alaska. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14021
11. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1368, with amendment, to continue the authority for licensing independent ocean freight forwarders, and S. 1978, with amendment, to provide for partial exemption from the provisions of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act of terminal area motor carrier operations performed by or for common carriers by water in interstate commerce subject to the Shipping Act of 1916 and the Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933. p. D676
12. WATERFOWL; WETLANDS. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment, H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by authorizing Federal acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat. p. D676
13. RECLAMATION. The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 970, to authorize construction of the Mid-State reclamation project, Nebr., and S. 230, to modify provisions relating to the construction of the Garrison Diversion Unit, Missouri River Basin project. p. D676
14. FOREIGN TRADE. The Commerce Committee/^{voted to} report with amendment S. 1729, the proposed Foreign Commerce Act of 1961 to improve and expand services necessary for the export of U. S. products. p. D676

Calendar No. 656

87TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 680

CENTENNIAL OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUGUST 8, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.J. Res. 435]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution (H.J. Res. 435) to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, without amendment, and recommends that the resolution do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the joint resolution is to authorize and request the President of the United States to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the centennial year of the establishment of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and that such centennial be appropriately recognized and commemorated.

STATEMENT

On May 15, 1862, Congress enacted legislation establishing the Department of Agriculture. The research, service, and educational work of the Department over the past 100 years has resulted in great benefits to the American people as individuals and to our national development and prosperity. Others have contributed to this development, including the land-grant colleges and universities, farm organizations, and industries associated with agriculture. In view of this combined effort on the part of all of these organizations and groups over the past 100 years, recognition of the centennial year is an occasion for calling public attention to the contributions of the combined agricultural enterprise in furthering the health and welfare

of every individual, our national economic development, and the development of underdeveloped areas. The recognition of the centennial by the Congress and the President of the United States would contribute significantly to obtaining broader understanding of these basic roles of agriculture in our national life.

The committee believes it is indeed appropriate that the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture be observed, and accordingly, the Committee recommends favorable consideration of House Joint Resolution 435, without amendment.

Attached hereto and made a part hereof is the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture to the President of the Senate endorsing this proposal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 18, 1961.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Department recommends the passage of the attached joint resolution that provides for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes. The legislation establishing the Department was signed by President Lincoln on May 15, 1862.

The proposed joint resolution contains three principal provisions: (1) The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the centennial year of the establishment of the Department; (2) the Department in its centennial observance may cooperate with the land-grant universities and colleges and other appropriate organizations and individuals; and (3) the close cooperative relations with our national system of land-grant universities and colleges be recognized in connection with such centennial.

The research, service, and educational work of the Department over the past 100 years has resulted in great benefits to the American people as individuals and to our national development and prosperity. Others have contributed to this development, including our land-grant universities and colleges, farm organizations, agricultural societies, commodity groups, trade associations, and industries associated with agriculture. In view of this combined effort, the Department views its centennial as an occasion for calling public attention to the contributions of the combined agricultural enterprise in furthering the health and welfare of every individual, our national economic development, and the development of underdeveloped areas. The recognition of the centennial by the Congress and the President would contribute significantly to obtaining broader understanding of these basic roles of agriculture in our national life.

On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act upon which is based our nationwide system of land-grant universities and colleges. It is our understanding that these institutions, which will observe in 1962 the 100th anniversary of their founding, will also offer to the Congress a proposed joint resolution recognizing their centennial, and that their proposed resolution will contain a reference to the Department's centennial, as does the Department's proposed resolution contain a reference to the land-grant centennial. The Department and the land-grant institutions expect to observe several of their centennial activities jointly in recognition of their present and historical close relationships.

It is not anticipated that the enactment of this proposed legislation would result in requests for additional appropriations.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*



Calendar No. 656

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 435

[Report No. 680]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 18, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

AUGUST 8, 1961

Reported by Mr. DIRKSEN, without amendment

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of legislation establishing the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas such Act is a landmark in agricultural and legislative history; and

Whereas the research, service, and educational work of the United States Department of Agriculture has over the years resulted in great benefits to the American people through increased efficiency in the production, utilization, and marketing of agricultural products essential to the health and welfare of our people and through the promotion of a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life indispensable to the maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity; and

Whereas during the hundred years since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution which has taken place in this Nation has been the cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the national system of land-grant universities and colleges which was inaugurated under the first Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, and this historical anniversary will also be observed during the same year: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial
4 of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture by ap-
5 propriate celebration; that the President is authorized and
6 requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the
7 centennial year of the establishment of the United States
8 Department of Agriculture; that such centennial be other-
9 wise appropriately recognized and commemorated; that the
10 Department of Agriculture in its centennial observances may
11 cooperate with land-grant universities and colleges and other
12 appropriate organizations and individuals; and that the his-
13 torical and present close cooperative relationship with the
14 national system of land-grant universities and colleges be
15 recognized in connection with such centennial.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 435

[Report No. 680]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

JULY 18, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

AUGUST 8, 1961

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
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87th- No. 139

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received supplemental appropriation estimates for food stockpiling. Senate debated foreign aid authorization bill. House began debate on foreign aid authorization bill. Senate passed bills for USDA and land-grant college centennial celebrations. Senate committee reported State-Justice appropriation bill. House received conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Sen. Wiley introduced and discussed bill for research on utilization and dairy products.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill (pp. 14605-15, 14620-42, 14646). Pending at adjournment was an amendment by Sen. Fulbright, to the pending amendment by Sen. Saltonstall, to provide that development loans in excess of \$15,000,000 may not be made unless 30 days earlier a full report on the proposed loan has been made to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees. The Saltonstall amendment provides for prior congressional approval of any development loans in excess of \$10,000,000 (pp. 14610-15, 14620-42).
2. CENTENNIALS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant colleges and universities. These bills will now be sent to the President. p. 14603

3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7371, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1962 (S. Rept. 731), and H. R. 8302, the military construction appropriation bill for 1962 (S. Rept. 732). p. 14576
4. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2883, to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of the operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment (S. Rept. 736). p. 14576
Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 14576
5. JUDGMENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6835, to simplify the payment of certain miscellaneous judgments and the payment of certain compromise settlements of State and foreign courts (S. Rept. 733). p. 14576
6. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received from the President the semi-annual report on activities carried out under Public Law 480 (H. Doc. 223). pp. 14575, 14657
7. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "Specialized Water Forecasts Promising," discussing the specialized streamflow forecasts "made by Soil Conservation Service snow surveyors in the West to give irrigators more precise information as to when they may expect peak and other predetermined flows during the cropping season." pp. 14587-8
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 1606, to authorize the Federal Power Commission to exempt small hydroelectric projects from certain of the licensing provisions of the Federal Power Act. p. 14598
9. PASSED OVER the following bills: p. 14605
S. 1368, to provide for continuation of the licensing of independent ocean freight forwarders.
S. 1130, to authorize grants to improve domestic agricultural migratory workers' health services and conditions.
S. 1126, to provide for the registration of contractors of migratory farm workers.
S. 1123, to exempt migratory labor children above certain ages from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.
S. 1132, to provide for the establishment of a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor.
S. 1124, to provide Federal assistance in providing improved educational opportunities for migratory farm workers.
- HOUSE
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for fiscal year 1962 (H. Doc. 224); to Appropriations Committee (p. 14733). The document includes an item for this Department requesting \$47,200,000 for a new appropriation, "Emergency relocation of grain," for costs involved in moving and relocating approximately 126 million bushels of Commodity Credit Corporation-owned grain for use as a civil defense measure in the event normal food distribution channels are disrupted.

is our hope, as expressed in the resolution, that the President will call upon Governors of our States, mayors of our cities, and other suitable persons or organizations to arrange appropriate observance. The President is also requested, by the resolution, to invite the participation of Federal agencies and officials who can contribute to this objective.

In closing, I wish to thank the Senate for taking the time for interest shown here today in this resolution and I quote a most meaningful tribute paid the Homestead Act by a Canadian newspaper during the time of its debate in the Congress. This editorial eulogized the Homestead Act in these words:

Partial offers of such gifts have often been made before, but we doubt whether any endowment on so magnificent a scale has ever been conferred on the moneyless sons of labor, not on one country, but of the civilized world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is requested (1) to issue a proclamation designating the calendar year 1962 as the centennial of the enactment of the Homestead Act, and calling upon the Governors of the States, mayors of cities, and other public officials, as well as other persons, organizations, and groups, particularly in the States most directly affected by the Homestead Act, to observe such centennial by appropriate celebrations and ceremonies; and (2) to provide, in such manner as he deems appropriate, for participation by Federal agencies and officials in such observance.

CENTENNIAL OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 435) to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CENTENNIAL OF ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL SYSTEM OF LAND GRANT UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 436) to provide for the recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land grant universities and colleges.

Mr. PROUTY. Madam President, I am pleased to be able to support this resolution which provides for the centennial celebration of the establishment of the land-grant colleges and universities for two principal reasons.

First of all, the author of the legislation which brought about our land-grant colleges was Senator Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont, and in honor of the cen-

tennial of the Morrill Act, my State is planning a fitting celebration next year of the occasion.

Secondly, the Land Grant Act is of national significance and the celebration of its centennial can do more than pay tribute to the past; it can focus attention on the educational needs of today.

In our world of ever-expanding scientific and cultural horizons, in a time when we find ourselves engaged with a cunning adversary in the battle of brains, it is important to dramatize the Nation's need of widespread educational opportunities.

I can think of no more effective way to dramatize this than by refreshing the public memory, through the proposed centennial celebration. The inspiring story of Justin Smith Morrill and his long fight to make higher education available, not only to the sons of the rich but to every American with the capacity and the industry to utilize the opportunity for such an education, should prove an inspiration for our own times. Today there are 68 land grant colleges and State universities. They help educate no less than one-fifth of America's college students. They award at least 40 percent of all doctorates in this country and more than half of them are in the sciences, engineering and the health professions. And all of American degrees in agriculture come from land grant institutions.

All of this grew out of the Morrill Act of 1862, signed by President Lincoln, which made it possible for the Federal Government to give to each State a grant of public land with the proviso that the proceeds from the sale of this land be used to endow at least one college in each State open to all able and willing to learn.

Coming at a time when the Nation was expanding, when the need for widespread education was, as today, deeply felt in the country and when established institutions of higher education were few, restrictive and expensive, the Morrill Act opened the doors of opportunity to thousands of our young men and women and enriched our growing country beyond calculation.

Today it is vital to our national interests to encourage the scientists and scholars of tomorrow. If a national celebration of the establishment of the land grant colleges and State universities can help focus public attention on our present educational needs, it will be well worthwhile.

It is an interesting observation that the man responsible above all others for initiating and successfully promoting through Congress this enlightened act, himself received no formal schooling beyond the age of 14. Perhaps this very lack is what inspired his interest in education for all.

Justin Smith Morrill was born in Strafford, Vt., in 1810 and was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1854 where he remained for 12 years. Thereafter he was elected and reelected to the U.S. Senate for 32 more years, for a total of 44 years of service in Congress, longer than any Congressman before his time.

Although he is best known for the Morrill Land Grant College Act, he was also a prime mover in the completion of the Washington Monument after more than a quarter century of neglect. He was active in having the old Hall of Representatives set aside as Statuary Hall, in the erection of the Library of Congress, and in the marble terracing of the west front of the Capitol, a project of special interest to all currently in the Congress because of the recent completion of the new west front in marble. His last speech to the Senate was a plea for a home for the Supreme Court.

On the occasion of the centenary exercises by the State of Vermont in honor of Justin Morrill's birth, the then Governor of the State concluded his address with some words of tribute to this farsighted Vermonter. I, also, would like to conclude by repeating those words of my late uncle, Gov. George H. Prouty:

We do well to pay tribute to his memory, for by so doing we only repay in small degree the great debt of gratitude we owe him.

The bill now before the Senate, which at least in part will do honor to Senator Morrill's great work, ought to pass not only to repay the debt of gratitude to the past, but to make an investment in the future of our country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

REMOVAL OF STATUTORY LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF PROPERTY HELD BY NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The bill (S. 2239) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," approved June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), in order to remove the statutory limitation on the amount of property such society may receive, purchase, hold, sell, and convey at any one time was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," approved June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), is amended by striking out the following: ", to an amount not exceeding at any one time in the aggregate \$500,000".

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 22) designating February of each year as American History Month was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. KEATING. Madam President, at a time when our Nation is passing through a period of history when one

crisis after another is presented to the American people, it is particularly important for Americans to have a full knowledge of their history.

An understanding and appreciation of the heritage of our country will serve as a fountain for the enrichment of future generations. It is not a reliance on past achievements that will keep America great. However, it is a reliance upon the moral fiber and patriotism, wisdom, faith and perseverance of our forefathers which will enable the United States to meet the challenges of the coming decade.

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has done a fine and commendable job in backing this commemoration of February as American History Month and their efforts should be widely applauded.

America's debt to the past is great. Our obligation to the world in the future will even be greater. I am hopeful that a national proclamation of American History Month will help to underscore for all Americans what has made this Nation the greatest nation on the face of the earth. I hope this proposal will gain the prompt and favorable consideration it deserves.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That February of each year is hereby designated as American History Month, and the President of the United States is requested and authorized to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe such month in schools, churches, and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The preamble was agreed to.

INTERFAITH DAY

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 107) designating the fourth Sunday in September of each year as Interfaith Day was announced as next in order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

MR. KEATING. Madam President, I am especially proud that the interfaith movement in New York has gained such widespread approval and acceptance. In several States across our land Interfaith Day is observed.

The designation of an Interfaith Day would encourage the mutual understanding of all people of our country and would serve further to call attention to the rest of the world the principles upon which our Nation was founded.

Interfaith Day has been regularly observed in New York, primarily as a result of the dedicated efforts and perseverance of a small group which has year by year won increasing support for the celebration. The interfaith movement of New

York, under Samuel Sokolski, Sidney Searles, and others has played a vital part in arousing America to the need for cooperation and understanding among different religions.

The founders of this great country came, in many instances, in the search of religious freedom. It is in the spirit of mutual understanding, brotherhood and cooperation among all religious groups that this resolution has been offered. It is my sincere hope that this joint resolution will be acted upon favorably in the Senate and that the House of Representatives will favorably consider the resolution as well.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth Sunday in September of each year is hereby designated as "Interfaith Day", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such day, and urging the participation of all Americans and all religious groups in the United States, regardless of sect or creed, to participate in the observance of such day to the extent and by such means as they may deem appropriate.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 14) saluting "Uncle Sam" Wilson of Troy, N.Y., as the progenitor of America's national symbol of "Uncle Sam," was announced as next in order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the current resolution?

MR. HART. Over, by request.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard; the concurrent resolution will be passed over.

COMPACT BETWEEN THE STATES OF NORTH DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA

The bill (H.R. 7189) granting the consent of Congress to the compact or agreement between the States of North Dakota and Minnesota with respect to the boundary between such States was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF LIGHT STATION PROPERTY IN SCITUATE, MASS.

The bill (H.R. 1452) to authorize the sale of a portion of the former light station property in Scituate, Mass., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1969) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, to provide for a class of supplemental air carriers, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. HART. I ask that the bill go over, on the ground that it is not appropriate for calendar business consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H.R. 6765) to authorize acceptance of an amendment to the articles of agreement of the International Finance Corporation permitting investment in capital stock was announced as next in order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. HART. I ask that the bill go over, for the same reason stated as to the previous one, that it is not appropriate calendar business.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

CLEARANCE OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE OAHE RESERVOIR AREA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 340) to authorize the Chief of Engineers to enter into a contract with the Standing Rock Indian Tribe to provide for the clearing of certain portion of the Oahe Reservoir area, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works, with amendments, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Rock", to insert "and Cheyenne River"; in line 5, after the word "Indian", to strike out "Tribe" and insert "Tribes"; in line 10, after the word "the", where it appears the first time, to strike out "tribe" and insert "tribes", and on page 2, line 1, after the word "the", to strike out "tribe" and insert "tribes"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chief of Engineers is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts with the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Indian Tribes, under such terms and conditions as he deems reasonable, to provide for clearing of such portion or portions of the Oahe Reservoir area as he may determine. The contracts may provide for such payment of consideration as may be mutually agreed upon by the Chief of Engineers and the tribes and may provide for the exclusive use of Indian labor if desired by the tribes. Subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Act, such contracts may be entered into without regard to other provisions of law relating to the making of contracts by the United States.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to constitute authorization hereunder for—

(a) the use of the cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost system of contracting;

(b) any contract in violation of existing law relating to limitation of profits or

(c) the waiver of any payment, performance, or other bond required by law.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Chief of Engineers to enter into contracts with the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River In-

Joint Resolution

75 STAT. 399.

To provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Whereas May 15, 1962, marks the centennial of legislation establishing the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas such Act is a landmark in agricultural and legislative history; and

Whereas the research, service, and educational work of the United States Department of Agriculture has over the years resulted in great benefits to the American people through increased efficiency in the production, utilization, and marketing of agricultural products essential to the health and welfare of our people and through the promotion of a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life indispensable to the maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity; and

Whereas during the hundred years since the establishment of the Department of Agriculture a significant factor in producing the unparalleled agricultural revolution which has taken place in this Nation has been the cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the national system of land-grant universities and colleges which was inaugurated under the first Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, and this historical anniversary will also be observed during the same year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture by appropriate celebration; that the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating 1962 as the centennial year of the establishment of the United States Department of Agriculture; that such centennial be otherwise appropriately recognized and commemorated; that the Department of Agriculture in its centennial observances may cooperate with land-grant universities and colleges and other appropriate organizations and individuals; and that the historical and present close cooperative relationship with the national system of land-grant universities and colleges be recognized in connection with such centennial.

Approved August 25, 1961.

12 Stat. 503.
7 USC 301 et seq.

Department of Agriculture. Centennial.

Proclamation authorization.

